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AFTER RESTAURANTS NOW

CHIEF CONLIN THINKS THE ALL-NIGHT PLACES SHOULD BE CLOSED.

That Is, Those Provided with Licenses to Sell Liquor—The Chief's Idea Is They Come Under the Raines Law and Should Not Be Open for Any Purpose During the Prohibited Hours—Some More Puzzles Under the Act.

Important action affecting all-night restaurants where liquor is sold and their status under the provisions of the Raines bill was taken yesterday by Chief Conlin. These restaurants have under the old excise law kept open and have supplied beer and liquor with meals furnished to customers.

There is no provision in the Raines bill for these places, and the Chief holds that they come under the general restrictions imposed on persons trafficking in liquor—that is, the places must be closed at 1 A. M. on week days and from midnight on Saturday until 5 A. M. on Monday, or the proprietors must surrender their liquor licenses.

While Chief Conlin is quite clear on this provision of the law, there was such a protest from the proprietors of many of these all-night establishments, some of which have not been closed day or night for years, that he asked the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the question. It was expected that the opinion of Mr. Scott would be received yesterday, but owing to his absence in Albany the opinion had not reached Police Headquarters when Chief Conlin left last evening.

The orders which had been previously issued against the all-night restaurants were reiterated to the force last evening, and the Captains and commanders of precincts were directed to again warn the keepers of such places that they must either surrender their excise license and stop the sale of liquor, or close during the hours when the sale of liquor is prohibited.

William L. Turner, Acting Counsel to the Corporation, sent a lengthy communication to Chief Conlin yesterday, in reply to a number of questions with reference to the Raines bill.

In reply to the question whether Captains, Sergeants, and Acting Sergeants could still exercise the power conferred by Section 554 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which empowers and directs such officers to take bail for appearance before a Magistrate of persons arrested for misdemeanor between 11 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock the next morning, Mr. Turner says that, in his opinion, the section conferring the power to take bail is still in force, and that the amount of bail should be not less than $500.

Mr. Turner also holds that the statements under oath required to be made to the District Attorney by police officers having notice or knowledge of any violation of the provisions of the act may be sworn to before a Police Commissioner, the Chief of Police, the Chief Clerk or the First Deputy Clerk of the Police Department, the Inspectors, Captains, or Sergeants of police.

Chief Conlin inquired whether, under the Raines bill, "corporations, associations, copartnerships, or persons running a saloon, either under a license heretofore issued and now held or under such a certificate as is provided for in the act, have the right to sell in such saloons food of any kind to be eaten on the premises." In reply to this query, Mr. Turner says:

The opinion of this department, dated March 20, held that Subdivision E of Section 31 of the act is now in force. That subdivision, so far as it refers to this matter, is to the effect that it shall not be lawful for any corporation, association, copartnership, or person to give away any food, to be eaten on the premises where liquor is sold to be drunk on such premises. Where in saloons in which restaurants are not conducted, an attempt is made to continue the practice of giving away food under the colorable pretense that such food is being sold, when, in fact, it is not, a case is at once presented which suggests a violation of this provision.

Another inquiry was whether restaurant keepers holding excise licenses have the right to sell or give away liquors on the premises except with bona fide meals. In the opinion of the Acting Counsel to the Corporation

An examination of the statute fails to disclose any prohibition now in force which prevents the sale or the giving away of liquors by any of the persons enumerated who possess a license under prior laws, or who may hereafter obtain the necessary tax certificate, on the premises used as restaurants, with or without meals, except during prohibited hours.

Chief Conlin has had his attention called to the efforts of certain saloon keepers who are endeavoring to evade the provision of the liquor tax law by selling sandwiches at a nominal price, so that both sandwich and drink may be obtained by the customer at the ordinary price of the drink. In some cases he has been informed that a sandwich is sold for 1 cent, and a glass of beer for 4 cents. In this way an evasion of the law is contemplated.

"To my mind," said Chief Conlin yesterday, "it is a clear evasion of the law to sell a sandwich and a glass of beer for 5 cents, and I have requested an opinion from the Corporation Counsel on the subject. The law clearly prohibits the giving away of free lunch in liquor stores, and when a saloon keeper sells a sandwich for 1 cent and a glass of beer for 4 cents, I am of the opinion that he does it to evade the law."

TEST ON THE LUNCH QUESTION.

Bartender Who Gave Away a Sandwich Taken to Court Handcuffed.

A test case came up in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, by which that part of the Raines law dealing with free lunches is to be considered. Benjamin Bassett, bartender in Benjamin Singer's place, 1,249 Broadway, was arrested for giving a sandwich to a man who bought a glass of beer.

Bassett was represented by Morris Untermyer. He waived examination and was held in $1,000, the amount fixed by law. Mr. Untermyer made this statement:

The law has no application to existing licenses. The existing licenses are governed by the old excise laws until they expire, if they do expire before June 30, and if they do not expire before June 30, but continue until after that time, after that date the Raines law governs such licenses, provided that the law is proven to be Constitutional, which we are maintaining it is not. This is our ground for making this test case.

No effort was made to get bail for Bassett, as Mr Untermyer had taken steps in habeas corpus proceedings. He appeared later before Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court to argue on the return of the writ. Bassett was taken before the Justice handcuffed. This his lawyer declared was an outrage.

Mr. Untermyer said the writ of habeas corpus had been obtained in order that the question whether or not an unexpired license in force when the Raines law was enacted was affected by the law.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who appeared in opposition, asked if Mr. Untermyer wished Justice Beekman to pass on the Constitutionality of the Raines act.

"No," replied Mr. Untermyer, "we only claim that the rights existing when the Raines bill was passed are still unimpaired, and that all prosecutions until June should be dealt with under the old law."

"Then your contention," said Justice Beekman, "is that the Raines act in no way operates against existing licenses?"

"Except that the new Commissioner of Excise now possesses all the powers of the Excise Board as to granting licenses," said Mr. Untermyer.

Mr. McIntyre said that the prisoner was charged with giving away lunch with liquor, which was a violation of the Raines law.

"But," said Justice Beekman, "Mr. Untermyer holds that the provision does not apply to the prisoner, as his license existed when the Raines law was passed."

Mr. Untermyer called attention to the fact that the penalty under the Raines

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TOBACCO STOCK TAKES A JUMP

LIVELY CURB TRADING FOLLOWS ANNOUNCEMENT OF DIVIDENDS.

The Declaration Not Made Until After the Stock Market's Close—A Scramble Expected To-day.

Declarations of 2 per cent. dividend on $17,900,000 of American Tobacco Company common stock, 2 per cent. on $11,935,000 of preferred stock, and 20 per cent. additional scrip dividend gave curb operators in Wall Street a lively time yesterday afternoon. The declarations did not appear until the stock market had closed. Tobacco's last quotation had been 89¾. The news created a curb market at once, with rapidly rising prices. Many trades were made at from 2 to 5 per cent. advance on the regular quotation. Trading continued until nearly dusk, the last bidding being at 94, with 97 asked.

The stock has been a speculative favorite recently, and has justified the hopes of those who wanted something that moved quickly. It engaged much attention yesterday, sales reaching nearly 44,000 shares, and the price fluctuating 2½ per cent. Knowledge that the Directors would meet to take action regarding a dividend advanced the price in early dealings. When the Directors took a recess at noon without having touched the dividend, the stock slumped 2½ per cent. It recovered to Tuesday's closing in the last hour of business. Official announcement shortly followed.

Operators will look for a great scramble in the Tobacco crowd at the Exchange this morning. There are strong opinions on both sides of the market. In December the Directors agreed to pass the February dividend. The stock had then been nursed to about 80. That announcement knocked off a dozen points or more at once. The declaration of a dividend at this time large enough not only to make up for the dividend omitted, but also to give holders of the stock a large bonus in addition, has encouraged the development of theories widely apart. Many of the wiseacres have watched the recent advance in price with distrust, and have put out short contracts most persistently. The existence of an enormous short interest furnishes the argument for those who believe in a further advance. They think the men who have been able to push up the price against heavy selling will not miss the opportunity to make the sellers pay high to close their contracts. The basis, regarding the dividend not as an evidence of earnings, but of manipulation, think support of the stock will now be withdrawn. The contest appears to be mainly professional, for which reason rapid work may be expected.

Cash dividends of 2 per cent. will be payable May 1 to holders of common and preferred stock of record on April 15. The scrip dividend will be on the common stock, and may be paid in cash, or it may be convertible into common stock at the company's option. The scrip, as originally issued, will bear 6 per cent. interest.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Attorney General Moloney applied to Judge Clifford to-day for a rule requiring the National Tobacco Company, or Tobacco Trust, to file answer to his information in ten days. The Court granted the rule.

The Attorney General filed his information over a year ago, charging the company with violating the anti-trust laws and asking that its charter be forfeited.

NEWARK, N. J., April 1.—The case of New-Jersey against the American Tobacco Company, alleging unlawful combining to destroy competition has been postponed until Monday, when oral testimony will be taken before Vice Chancellor Reed.

HE SKETCHED BAD BILLS.

Arrest of a Supposed Pen-and-Ink Counterfeiter.

The United States Secret Service agents have been for over fifteen years endeavoring to capture an expert penman who has made counterfeits of United States bills of large denominations so well with pen and ink that detection was almost impossible. They claim to have captured the man at last, however, in the person of Emanuel Ninger, whose home is at Flagtown, N. J.

The arrest last Saturday evening of Joseph Gilbert, who attempted to pass a fifty-dollar pen-and-ink bill in a saloon at 87 Cortlandt Street, furnished the clue which led to Ninger's arrest.

Acting on the information furnished by Gilbert, Secret Service officers went to Flagtown and placed Ninger in custody. The prisoner owns a farm of about three acres there, and it was supposed by his neighbors that he received a pension from relatives in Germany. It was his habit to be absent from home at intervals, but this did not call forth any especial comment.

Ninger was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. He was held for examination April 11, under $20,000 bail. The prisoner is intelligent looking and between forty-five and fifty years old. When told the nature of the charge against him, he pretended not to understand. Agent Bagg, however, says that he has made a confession.

The materials captured in Ninger's house consisted of an assortment of various colored inks and pencils. "It is the simplest outfit, and yet it produced the most dangerous counterfeits that I ever saw," said Mr. Bagg last night.

The counterfeit notes were so perfect that they have passed through several National banks and the Clearing House in this city, and one of them was in circulation until it was detected in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Ninger came to this country from Germany twenty years ago. There he was a grocery clerk, but he manifested a talent for drawing and learned crayon and more intricate work. During his stay in this country he has resided almost altogether in New-Jersey. He has a pretty little home in Flagtown, near Bound Brook, where his comely wife and four children live.

"This pen-and-ink counterfeiting must have been a mania with him," said a Secret Service officer last night. "Why, by a legitimate exercise of his wonderful talent as shown in these bills he might have made $200 or $300 a week. It must have taken Ninger at least two weeks, working four hours a day, to make a twenty-dollar counterfeit note, and longer to make notes of other denominations, owing to the greater detail required."

The Conduit Company Wins.

NEW-HAVEN, April 1.—Judge Townsend to-day handed down a decision in the patent infringement case of the National Conduit Manufacturing Company of New-York against the Connecticut Pipe Company. E. R. Phipps of New-Haven, now President of the defendant company, secured in 1882 a patent on cement-lined pipes for water and electrical conduits. He assigned a right in the patent to the plaintiff. He withdrew from this arrangement later on, and began the manufacture of pipes for electrical purposes under his patent on his own account. Judge Townsend's decision enjoins the defendant from making and using the pipe for electrical conduits, but in no way interferes with the making of the pipe for water purposes. The decision of the court is a big victory for the National Conduit Company.

Centenarian Burned Out.

RED BANK, N. J., April 1.—Joseph Field, a farmer of Middletown, who has lived 103 years, lost his house and barn by fire to-night. The fire started in the barn and had gained headway so rapidly that it was impossible to save three horses and a cow. All the farming implements and other contents of the barn were destroyed. The flames spread to the house, but the furniture had been removed. There was no means of extinguishing the flames, and they had to be allowed to burn out. The loss is $10,000.

No Child's Play for His Heirs.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 1.—David Thomas, a short time before his death, a few weeks ago, gave to his children several thousand dollars of the Bank of Tennessee money to play with, believing it to be worthless. They destroyed all but about $150 of the bills, which were sent by John W. Clopton, the administrator of the estate, to Nashville to ascertain their value. He was notified yesterday that the money was worth 100 cents on the dollar in payment for taxes, and that gold would be given in exchange at 85 cents on the dollar.

REED MEN ARE WHISTLING

MAKING A DESPERATE EFFORT TO KEEP UP THEIR COURAGE.

The Result in New-Hampshire Has Caused the Followers of the Speaker to Do a Vast Amount of Explaining—Senator Chandler Says He Was the Victim of a Trick and Bitterly Denounces the McKinley Leaders.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It is useless for the Reed men here to make light of the probably injurious effect upon Reed's canvass of the action yesterday of the New-Hampshire Republicans, and to put out a declaration, prepared by a Cullom man from Illinois, to show that the expression of a double preference will not hurt Reed's chances, for even the most sanguine friends of Mr. Reed admit that it would have been more satisfactory to the Reed cause in every way if the compliment to the purity of Mr. McKinley had been omitted from the platform. It is not the loss of the four delegates at large from New-Hampshire that the Reed men regret so much as they fear the effect that the division of preference may have upon other States where there is a contest between McKinley and Reed for the delegations. Rhode Island and Connecticut are to hold their conventions before the end of this month. Fortunately for the Reed men, the number of Eastern conventions in which such halting preference can be expressed is small.

The next convention to be held by the Republicans in a Northern State will be that in Oregon. If the silver men, who seem to have confidence in McKinley, while they dislike Reed, are strong in Oregon, and are convinced that, if McKinley should become President, he would not veto a free silver bill, as some Kansas Republicans are informed, the delegates will be "rounded up" for McKinley. New-Jersey will select its delegation at large April 16. A canvass of Republican and Democratic editors of the State made by a Republican paper with decided McKinley preferences, has already settled the contest in that convention in favor of McKinley, very much to the disgust of some of the men here, who regard McKinley as an unfit man to be trusted with the responsibility of disposing of a free-coinage measure. This apprehensiveness may be the result of observation of McKinley's course when the Bullion bill was before the House in 1890, and when he was regarded by the silver men as their best and most influential friend.

The Democrats here are manifesting no alarm at the rapid growth of the McKinley boom. As a matter of fact, many of them have been anxious from the beginning of the open contest lest Reed should prove stronger than McKinley and become the candidate. A somewhat rabid silver man said to-day that, if McKinley should be nominated at St. Louis, the way for the Democrats would be plain enough. His nomination would at once dispose of the silver question with the Democrats. The fight would be made, if he had his way, upon the issue of 1890, with this difference, that then it was a fight for tariff, and in the Fall it will be a fight against a return to the McKinley tariff, which the people repudiated the year it was adopted. If McKinley runs off with more than a majority of the delegates before the roll has been called, there will be no reason for a prolongation of the convention, and the interval of more than a fortnight between conventions will give the Democrats abundance of time to reach an agreement as to their course.

After an interval of twenty-four hours the managers for Mr. Reed have concluded that the action of the New-Hampshire Republicans in indorsing both Reed and McKinley was only an indirect way of announcing to the world that Reed is the choice of the party in the old Granite State, and, in total disregard of the joy of the McKinleyites, they are insisting that the New-Hampshire delegates are solid for Reed. Mr. Chandler awoke to the situation this afternoon. In a brief telegram to Mr. Lodge he declared that the delegates are for Reed, and that the "the anomalous platform" will be explained satisfactorily in a day or two. In view of the fact that Mr. Chandler was silent at the time the platform was adopted, thus creating the impression here that he approved of it or was stunned by the performance of the convention, his promised explanation is awaited with interest.

Only the friends of Reed assert that Chandler's recent criticism of the methods of the McKinley managers was not designed to influence the New-Hampshire Convention. The McKinley shouters say it unquestionably was made with the idea that the New-Hampshire Republicans would be shocked by the revelations concerning the "fat frying" of which Mr. Chandler appeared to be so well informed, and they regard the indorsement of McKinley as the best of evidence that Chandler's word is not law with the Republicans of his State.

Mr. Lodge, the custodian of the Reed boom in Massachusetts, was not disposed to dwell upon the situation in New-Hampshire this morning, telling those who questioned him about it that he saw nothing in it that should worry the supporters of Mr. Reed. After he had received word from Chandler he grew more communicative, and sought to create the impression that there really was nothing in the resolutions to cause comment unfavorable to Reed, particularly as the delegates intended to vote for Reed.

But little has been said here about Mr. Gallinger, Mr. Chandler's colleague, in connection with the resolutions. While the two New-Hampshire Senators had a public reconciliation not long ago, they still have their private ambitions, and politicians concede that the junior Senator may have had good reasons for bringing about the condition of affairs which certainly could not have been intended by Chandler when he made his onslaught upon McKinley.

In line with the effort of the Reed men generally to create the impression that they are not cast down by the events of the last day or two is the statement issued this afternoon by Representative Aldrich of Illinois, who is in charge of the Reed movement in the Sucker State. He says:

The six delegates elected from New-Hampshire are all "rock-ribbed, dyed-in-the-wool" Reed men, and the graceful compliment to McKinley is no more than the usual tribute to the New-England candidate which Ohio is paying every day through letters which we are receiving from some of its foremost citizens. This is the proper spirit; it is the spirit which prevails among the friends of the other candidates, and should be encouraged, but in the parlance of the day, "cuts no ice," so far as the make-up of the convention roll is concerned. Mr. Reed's friends are entirely satisfied with the situation. If you will scan the dispatches carefully this morning you will note that McKinley has carried two delegates in Illinois, the same which Grosvenor put down in his estimate nearly a week ago, and in every estimate since. You will see that McKinley also carried a district convention in Ohio at Zanesville. But you will also find in the same news column that Cullom delegates were elected in the Nineteenth Illinois District yesterday, and McKinley instructions defeated. You will note that delegates were also elected in the First Congressional District of South Carolina, who are not for McKinley. So that of the fourteen delegates elected in the various parts of the country yesterday, but four of them are for McKinley. I may add, furthermore, that Virginia has not gone for McKinley either, notwithstanding the dispatches which came over the wires yesterday that two counties had instructed for him. In the same dispatches mention was made of two other counties which did not instruct, and are not for McKinley. A sentiment born of impulse is all very well, but it is the sober, deliberate judgment of the convention that will and ought to control.

Respecting his own State of Illinois, Mr. Aldrich said:

We have elected eighteen delegates in the State thus far, of whom fourteen are for Cullom and four for McKinley. Cullom will have the larger share of the delegates from Illinois; of this there is no doubt whatever.

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio, being shown Mr. Aldrich's interview, remarked that the events now going on spoke for themselves, and made the best answer to

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HOMAGE TO BISMARCK.

The Veteran Talks to Paraders Till His Voice Falters.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, April 1.—The eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Prince Bismarck was celebrated to-day with enthusiasm. The weather was clear and cold, and the sun shone. Military bands played outside the castle, while the Prince was at breakfast. Flowers and presents came in a mass.

Three special trains brought about 2,500 persons to take part in the torchlight procession. Prince Bismarck, attired in the uniform of a cuirassier, over which he wore a gray cloak, appeared upon the terrace, and made a brief address. He quoted the words of Martin Luther, that "the good will of one's neighbors is a necessity for a German Christian."

He rejoiced, he said, that his Hamburg neighbors had preserved for him their good will and grace, although he had lost the good will of the people in many places. He rejoiced that Hamburg had flourished, finding in its progress a proof that its hinterland was in a good state. No maritime emporium, he declared, could prosper without a prosperous hinterland.

The ex-Chancellor dwelt upon the interests of the professional, mercantile, and agrarian classes, which, he said, were interdependent, and all worked in the common cause. If one declined the others would not prosper. He hoped that Hamburg would continue to prosper, for the sake of his own interest as a farmer, even though he was not a passionate agrarian. Hearty laughter greeted this remark, and when this had subsided Prince Bismarck called for cheers for Hamburg, which were heartily given.

Before retiring from the terrace Prince Bismarck, uncovering his head, said, in a trembling voice: "My body is unable to stand long fatigues," and added, in faltering tones: "My heart goes out with you." At this the women sobbed and the men cheered and shouted, "Wiedersehen! Wiedersehen!" and these cries were continued until the last of the crowd had taken their departure.

Kaiser Wilhelm's April 1 Gift.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, April 1.—The birthday gift of Emperor William to Prince Bismarck, which was forwarded by mail from Naples, consisted of a small photograph of the Emperor and his family, upon which was inscribed in pencil: "First of April, 1896. Wilhelm, Imperator, Rex."

HOTEL BARTHOLDI TO CLOSE.

Guests Asked to Seek Other Quarters —The Manager Reticent.

It was announced last evening that the Hotel Bartholdi, Twenty-third Street and Broadway, would close to-day. The guests were notified that they would have to seek other quarters at once.

P. J. White, the lessee and manager, acknowledged that the report was true, but refused to make any statement whatever. He said he probably would give an explanation to-day about the closing of the place.

Among the guests at the hotel is Major A. E. Burr, who has been there for over eight years. Miss Virginia Earle, the actress, is also one of the guests.

The bar and restaurant were open for business as usual last night. The guests said no explanation of the closing had been given to them, and all the employes said they had been ordered not to talk.

The building is owned by the Pike estate, which also owns Pike's Opera House at Chamberlain Hall. It was originally an apartment house, and twelve years ago was changed to a hotel by D. J. Sprague. It was then called the Madison Square Hotel. Mr. Sprague was succeeded by John Hill, who took possession at the time Bartholdi was coming to this country. In the hope that Bartholdi would stop at the place, Mr. Hill changed the name of the house to Hotel Barthoidi. The French sculptor went to the Hoffman House.

After Mr. Hill, John Devine was the manager, and he was succeeded by a firm that later moved to an up-town house. P. J. White next assumed charge.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON HERE.

Accompanied by His Secretary and His Personal Friend, Mr. Ransdell.

Ex-President Harrison, who will marry Mrs. Dimmick next Monday, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Indianapolis yesterday afternoon. His private secretary and his old personal friend, Daniel M. Ransdell, who was Marshal of the District of Columbia during President Harrison's Administration, came with him.

Gen. Harrison sent word that he had nothing to say for publication. His secretary said he had no further details to announce in reference to the wedding. There would be no formal invitations sent out, and only the close friends of the families would be present.

In answer to a question as to whether Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison had come on with the ex-President from Indianapolis, the secretary said they had not. He said nothing, however, to indicate whether they would be here for the wedding. His attention was called to a statement that Indiana was still ready to go for Gen. Harrison for President. He said that he could say nothing about that, and that there was nothing to add to what Gen. Harrison had said in his letter.

TEN DEMOCRATS, TEN REPUBLICANS

Supervisors Elected in Westchester County Tuesday.

SING SING, N. Y., April 1.—The latest returns from the elections in the towns of Westchester County, outside of Mount Vernon and Yonkers, show that the Democrats yesterday elected Supervisors in Bedford, Cortlandt, East Chester, Harrison, Mamaroneck, North Salem, Ossining, Rye, Scarsdale, and White Plains—10. The Republicans elected Supervisors in Greenburgh, Lewisboro, Mount Pleasant, New-Castle, New-Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Poundridge, Somers, and Yorktown—10.

In the town of Harrison on the face of the returns George Gray (Dem.) is elected by 4 votes. His Republican opponent, George T. Burling, claims five defective ballots, which would give him 1 majority. He will contest the election.

ST. LOUIS'S MAYOR-POLITICIAN.

Injunction Asked to Prevent Payment for Time Spent Campaigning.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Suit was brought today for an injunction restraining the City Treasurer from paying Mayor Walbridge his salary of $1,100 for March, and to restrain the Mayor from accepting the Treasurer's check for that amount.

The suit is brought by the Taxpayers' League, because of the recent absence of the Mayor, attending political meetings in various parts of the State.

Rescued His Mother and Aunt.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 1.—Mrs. Jonas Decker of North Avenue, her sister, Miss Crane, who is an invalid, and her son Albert had a narrow escape from fire this morning. Mrs. Decker was awakened, and found her room full of smoke. She shouted for her son, who assisted her into the street. Decker ran back into the house, which was then burning fiercely, and reached the room occupied by Miss Crane, at considerable risk. He carried her from the house to the home of Jacob Glaser. The upper portion of the dwelling was destroyed. The loss is $1,800.

Visitors at the Custom House.

Assistant Secretary Charles S. Hamlin of the Treasury Department called at the Custom House yesterday. He was not there on official business, but had come from Washington to meet his brother, a passenger on the Majestic. Among the Custom House visitors yesterday was a party of forty girls from an up-town school, under the escort of teachers. The purpose of the visit was to let the girls observe the operation of the customs service. They visited the various divisions, and listened to explanations of their uses.

CABLE ROAD CONFUSION

ONE ACCIDENT FOLLOWS ANOTHER ON THE BROADWAY LINE.

Cars Blocked for Hours Below Fourteenth Street by the Breaking of Strands on Two Cables—A Cab Overturned near Washington Place—Many Small Accidents, but No Serious Damage, Except to Rolling Stock.

A series of small accidents on the Broadway cable road last night threw the whole line into a state of confusion, from which it did not recover for several hours.

Although no serious results followed, the confusion, coming close after the accident of Monday at the Fifty-third Street curve, caused much excitement among the passengers in the delayed cars.

The trouble began about 6:30 o'clock, and the running of the cars had not been entirely resumed on schedule time at 11 o'clock. For more than two hours there was a continuous line of cars from the curve at Fourteenth Street to the Battery. In this distance there must have been fully 300 cars, many of which were unable to move for two hours.

Just what caused the trouble it is difficult to say, but it is understood that it began by the breaking of a strand in the cable near Astor Place. This section of the cable runs from Houston Street to the Fourteenth Street curve.

As to what resulted from this break there were two stories. One was that the grip of a car cut a splice in the cable, and a strand becoming entangled in the grip made it impossible to control the car. This resulted in further damage at the curve. The other story was that the broken strand crossed an electric-light wire and burned out some machinery.

Whatever caused the trouble, it was necessary to call out the wrecking crew from the Houston Street power house and put the supplementary cable into use. Then everything seemed to be working well until a break happened in this second cable not far from Washington Place.

Car No. 90 became entangled in the broken strand and was unmanageable. It started up the street, and as it crossed Washington Place the gripman saw a cab trying to cross the double line of tracks. The brake refused to work, and the car struck the cab, throwing it to one side and breaking the shafts from the body.

James Casley, the driver of the cab, was knocked to the ground and badly bruised. James Dicher, a buyer for Tefft, Weller & Co., who was in the cab, was more scared than hurt. He broke open the door of the wrecked carriage and got out.

Car No. 90, throwing the wreck of the cab to one side of the roadway, ran at full speed into the rear of Car No. 211. Both cars came out of this meeting badly broken up. The round iron bumper on the front of Car No. 90 was broken off, the dashboard was bent back almost flat on the platform, and the uprights which support the projecting roof were twisted in every direction.

The gripman of Car No. 90 escaped injury by jumping back into the car, while the conductor of Car No. 211 was forced to hurry into his car.

Car No. 211 was not so badly broken as the other cars, but it was driven into the car in front, the last of a long line which stood with only a few feet between each. These cars were forced forward, and many were badly damaged.

All along the line of well filled cars wild confusion followed the shaking up. Some passengers, in their fright, crawled through the windows. Women would alternately scream and faint, while men swore without alternating.

A more serious accident occurred to John Varian, who was standing on the rear of Car No. 249. He was thrown to the ground by the collision and was badly bruised about the body. A doctor who happened to be in the car did what he could for him. Varian refused to go to a hospital and was sent to his home, at 434 Pleasant Avenue, in a cab.

A conductor named Spank had a fortunate escape. He was caught between the tailboard of his car and the dashboard of the one following, but was not badly hurt.

While people were getting in and out of the cars, wondering what would come next, the cable wrecking car rushed down the other track, its gong clanging, and added to the confusion.

A telephone message to the power house stopped the cable, and a start was made to restore order. The cars most badly injured were tied with ropes to those in better condition and were dragged to the car stables.

The company's officials refused to make any statement about the accident, or even to estimate the amount of the damage.

ONE MAN KILLED, THREE INJURED.

Truss Falls Forty Feet at Union Hill Schuetzen Park.

UNION HILL, N. J., April 1.—An accident by which one man was killed and three others seriously hurt occurred at the Union Hill Schuetzen Park this evening. John Glidon was recently employed to erect a new dancing pavilion in the place. It was to be 130 feet by 180 feet, and roofed.

The trusses to support the roof are massive affairs, and weigh three tons each. One of these was being hoisted into place at 6 o'clock. There were three men on the platform—Ernest Franklin, Emil Carsten, and August Nelson. A fourth man, Dennis McGrath, stood on the ground.

Suddenly the ropes by which the truss was being hoisted broke, and the truss fell to the platform and then to the ground, a distance of forty feet. It struck McGrath on the back, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. Carsten, Nelson, and Franklin were struck by flying timbers, and seriously but not fatally injured. They were taken to Christ Hospital. McGrath was twenty-one years old and not married. He lived at 410 Spring Street, West Hoboken.

GOV. HUGHES REFUSES TO RETIRE.

The Secretary of Arizona Ordered to Act as Governor for the Present.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Interior Department authorities, upon receipt of a telegram from Secretary of State Bruce of Arizona, that Gov. Hughes refused to vacate his office to-day, sent a telegram to Hughes, advising him of his removal, and to Bruce, instructing him to take possession of the office as Acting Governor under the law.

John Rech Raves Against Fate.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—When John Rech, the self-confessed murderer of his alleged wife, on his farm at Estelville, N. J., was informed that the Coroner's jury at May's Landing held him responsible for the crime, there was a decided change in his demeanor. His sullenness and apparent indifference to his fate vanished, and he acted like a maniac.

From a quiet prisoner, he turned to a wild beast, and cursed and raved against his fate. It was feared that Rech would attempt suicide, and the turnkey at the City Hall station has been watching him closely.

A. J. Ensign Again Indicted.

The Grand Jury yesterday found four additional indictments against Andrew J. Ensign, who was arrested recently on charges of swindling in connection with the issuing of fraudulent charters for Lloyds fire insurance companies. Three of the indictments charged him with forgery in the first degree, and the other with grand larceny. He pleaded not guilty in the General Sessions Court, and was sent back to the Tombs.

Indicted for Bunko Work.

"Capt." Taylor, otherwise Henry Smith, who was arrested Tuesday for swindling Joel Hanford of Ithaca, N. Y., out of a check for $330 in a bunko game, was indicted yesterday for grand larceny, and was sent to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail.

FILIBUSTER BERMUDA FAILED.

The Steamer with Her Contraband of War Seized by Honduras.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Spanish Minister is in receipt of a cablegram announcing the seizure at San José, Costa Rica, by the Honduras authorities, of the steamer Bermuda with all her contraband of war.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—A private cable dispatch received here to-day says that the filibustering steamer Bermuda has been seized at Puerto Cortez by the Honduras Government with all the munitions of war aboard with which she sailed from New-York for Cuba.

The vessel is being closely guarded, awaiting the arrival of the Spanish agents, who have been sent to Honduras with evidence to have the steamer and her cargo condemned as contraband of war.

Capt. O'Brien and the crew of the vessel are known to be aboard, but the whereabouts of Gen. Calixto Garcia and the 170 men who went out on the steamer is in doubt. It is said that there has been treachery somewhere.

MANY DEMOCRATS ELECTED.

At New-Rochelle They Have Five of Nine Important Offices.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 1.—The residents of the town of Pelham decided against saloons at the annual town election yesterday, and under the provisions of the Raines bill voted to close saloons and to prevent the sale of liquor in any way save by druggists on prescriptions. The only saloons in Pelham are at Pelhamville.

The proposition to close the saloons in New-Rochelle was defeated. The vote was as follows on whether liquor should be sold to be drunk on the premises: Yes, 1,038; no, 445.

The Republicans did not make as clean a sweep as was supposed last night. Augustine Smith (Dem.) was elected Justice of the Peace by 137 votes. Jacob R. Wilkins (Dem.) was elected Auditor, George Grab, Sr., (Dem.,) was elected Overseer of the Poor, and Charles L. Seacord (Dem.) was elected Highway Commissioner. The Republicans got everything else. Gideon W. Davenport was elected supervisor by 26 votes. Homer E. Elderkin was elected Town Clerk by 237 votes, and James E. Morgan was elected Receiver of Taxes by 147 votes.

The Democrats in Rye and Mamaroneck made a clean sweep. In Rye, where the Myers ballot machine was used, the result was known thirty minutes after the polls had been closed. Many defective ballots were cast in other towns where the large folded ballots were used.

DEBT BUYERS LOSE IN COURT.

Important Decision as to Insurance of a Credit Company's Accounts.

BOSTON, April 1.—An important decision was given to-day by the full bench of the Supreme Court in the case of Charles L. Claflin et al. vs. the United States Credit System Company, in which the defendant's exceptions are sustained, the Court holding that the plaintiffs cannot recover upon their contract with the defendant, which was to insure their credits or accounts, because the insurance act of 1887 does not authorize the insurance of credits or accounts, and also because the defendant, a foreign corporation, has not been admitted to transact business in this State.

The result of the decision is that a verdict of $3,283 for the plaintiffs is set aside. The contract between the parties was made in April, 1891, and purports to bind the defendant, in consideration of a sum paid, to purchase at a fixed price the accounts which, during one year, the plaintiffs should have against ascertained debtors or judgment debtors against whom executions should be returned unsatisfied.

WESTCHESTER VOTES FOR LICENSES

Every Town but Pelham Wants to Have Them Granted.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 1.—Of the twenty towns that held elections in Westchester County yesterday all voted in favor of the proposition to grant licenses, except the town of Pelham, in which is located Pelham Manor, where many wealthy New-York business and professional men reside. There the proposition to grant licenses was rejected by a large majority, and, as a result, no saloon, grocery, or hotel license can be granted until after the election of 1898.

The saloon keepers are completely demoralized and declare that the enforcing of "no license" means ruination to them. In one case a hotel keeper had just leased a large hotel for five years at a very high rental. Now he has the hotel on his hands, with a very good prospect of having no guests.

Important Pension Ruling.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Acting Secretary Reynolds of the Interior Department has decided that where a soldier dies leaving a wife and minor children under the age of sixteen years, such children may, after attaining the age of sixteen years, and where the death of the mother occurs thereafter without payment to her of any part of the pension, apply in their own right and receive the same pension as the father would have been entitled to had he been totally disabled, to commence from the date of his death, and to continue until they respectively arrive at the age of sixteen years.

William W. Astor's Return.

William Waldof Astor, accompanied by his three children, Miss Astor, W. Astor, and J. Astor, were passengers on the White Star steamship Majestic, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. Mr. Astor left his valet at the pier to attend to his baggage, and drove with his children to an up-town hotel. He declined to talk with reporters about his trip.

Michigan Mines' Trouble Over.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., April 1.—The Queen, Prince of Wales, Buffalo, and South Buffalo Mines resumed work this morning after an idleness which lasted nearly all Winter. An adjustment of matters in dispute between the owners of the ground and the company operating the mines has been reached. New men will be put to work as rapidly as they can be used.

CASUALTIES.

—West Pennsylvania Railroad train No. 33, which left Butler, Penn., at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, struck a broken rail on a heavy curve above Lane. The engine and front car passed over safely, but the two rear cars rolled over a high embankment. Three passengers and four trainmen were injured. One of the passengers may die.

—While at work in the lathe shop of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona, Penn., yesterday, William Jones was accidentally killed. He was standing on an iron girder engaged in oiling the machinery. The oilcan came in contact with a bare electric arc light wire, and the current of 3 000 volts passed through his body.

—A boy was killed and four men and a boy were injured in a gas explosion in the Wilkesbarre Coal Company's No. 9 Shaft, at Sugar Notch, near Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by gas coming in contact with a naked lamp in a miner's hat.

—A break in a flow-off pipe on the main conduit caused Newark, N. J., to be without water from noon Tuesday until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. It is estimated that between 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 gallons of water were wasted before the break was repaired.

—Two boilers in the Planters' Oil Mill, Greenville, Miss., exploded yesterday, wrecking the mill property and causing the death of four colored men and one white man, and the serious injury of half a dozen others. A dry boiler is said to have caused the explosion.

—The boiler of a portable sawmill owned by Frederick Groves of Miamiville, Ohio, and situated on the Woodville Pike, four miles north of Milford, exploded yesterday. Two men were killed and three injured, one fatally and the others seriously.

BID IN BY REPUBLICANS

**THE RESULT IN RHODE ISLAND NOT SURPRISING TO

Best

Results indicate greatest merit. No other medicine equals Hood's Sarsaparilla in sales, in cures, in popularity. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and enriches the blood, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling, eradicates scrofula, salt rheum, and cures all forms of blood diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best Spring medicine and the true nerve remedy because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain, or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

MRS. WHITTAKER MAY TESTIFY.

Inquest on Her Mother Reveals Suspicious Circumstances.

PORT JERVIS, April 1.—The inquest on Mrs. Frances Snyder, whom her daughter, Mrs. Martha Whittaker, is suspected of having poisoned, was resumed to-day.

Dr. W. L. Cuddeback of Port Jervis testified that in his opinion Mrs. Snyder's death was caused by an irritant poison. He based this opinion on the symptoms he discovered when he was first called to attend her and at the autopsy. He was called to attend Mrs. Snyder Jan. 28. She was suffering from acute gastritis, and showed the same symptoms as in the illness which resulted in her death. He believed that Mrs. Snyder's illness in January was due to poison.

Dr. C. W. Banks, also of Port Jervis, corroborated Dr. Cuddeback as to Mrs. Snyder's death having been caused by poison.

Mrs. William Scales, sister of Mrs. Snyder, testified that she went to the Snyder house Sunday afternoon, at the time Drs. Swartwout, Banks, and Cuddeback were in consultation. Dr. Swartwout refused to allow Martha to further nurse her parents, and the witness took her place.

Martha was angry, and said it was "funny" that the physicians took the nursing away from her. She refused to go to bed the entire night. The witness said that when she would not use the water left by Martha to mix with the medicine, Martha again became angry and said the water was fresh.

Mrs. James Snyder, a sister-in-law of the deceased, said Martha declared that she was innocent of the charge of poisoning her parents.

"She took me to the closet," the witness continued, "to see the box of rat poison, and when she discovered that it had been taken up to her mother she seemed very much depressed. The morning of her mother's death, while we were eating, Martha said: 'I've got some morphine in the house, and I guess I'll take some and raise ——.'"

Mrs. Ella Bowman testified that Mrs. Snyder asked her to go down stairs and get a box of rat poison which was in the kitchen. She did so, and when it was shown to Mrs. Snyder she exclaimed: "Oh, God, what a dose we got!" Later, when Martha came into her mother's room, the latter said: "I can't bear to have her in here; she makes the chills go over me. I'm afraid of her."

Mrs. Hauber corroborated the testimony of the other witnesses.

The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow, when, it is thought, Mrs. Whittaker will be examined.

NATIONAL DEBT STATEMENT.

Effect on the Treasury of the Operations of the Last Month.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during March of $5,274,780.79. The interest-bearing debt increased $14,788,970, the non-interest-bearing debt decreased $579,447.50, and cash in the Treasury increased $8,924,741.21. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business March 31 were: Interest-bearing debt, $837,404,140; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,659,510.26; debt bearing no interest, $374,920,351.64; total, $1,213,984,001.90.

The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $562,902,253, an increase of $4,357,980.

The total cash in the Treasury was $874,968,947.13, the gold reserve was $100,000,000, and the net cash balance was $171,641,748.36.

In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $4,189,711.40, the total at the close being $171,885,709.86. Of silver there was an increase of $1,665,284.52.

Of the surplus there was in National bank depositories $27,010,993.35, against $24,394,556.83 at the end of the preceding month.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day stood at $128,149,688. The withdrawals for the day were $309,700.

The Treasury officials' statement of receipts and expenditures for the month of March shows, (cents omitted):

Receipts—Customs, $13,344,215; internal revenue, $11,536,264; miscellaneous, $1,160,668; total, $26,041,139.

Expenditures—Civil and miscellaneous, $6,782,825; war, $3,477,914; navy, $2,305,774; Indians, $2,326,141; pensions, $11,709,995; interest, $672,342; total, $27,274,993.

Since the beginning of the present fiscal year the receipts have amounted to $250,609,840, and the expenditures to $263,360,542.

The National bank-note circulation outstanding on April 1 was $221,237,805, an increase during March of $4,334,340.

The circulation of National banks based on United States bonds is $189,792,003, an increase for March of $4,674,051. During March the total coinage at United States mints was $3,075,002, of which $1,240,555 was in gold, $1,685,530 in silver, and $48,817 in minor coin. Of the silver coined, $1,500,237 was in standard silver dollars.

CIRCUS IN TOWN ONCE MORE.

Crowds Out to See the Great Parade Last Night.

The hearts of about 10,000 boys stopped beating last evening when the rain began to fall, and the chances were that the parade of Barnum & Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth would be postponed.

The storm ceased for a time, and the great annual parade that delights so many children, to say nothing of the older people, took place as advertised.

The route was Madison Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, to First Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Madison Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Fourteenth Street, to Fourth Avenue, to the Bowery, to Canal Street, to Hudson Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Broadway, to Thirty-fourth Street, to Madison Avenue, to the Garden.

The crowds that gathered on the stoops and sidewalks were as dense and as enthusiastic as usual. They gazed and "Oh'd" and wondered and gasped and exclaimed and asked questions just the same as in years past. In front of the parade went the usual show of advertising wagons.

First came the mounted police, drum corps, tiger den, lion den, leopard den, panther den, hyena den, bear den, and wolves' den. Then followed various tableaus, and camels, elephants, hunters, jockeys, ponies, chariots, zebras, and horses. On the heels of these came wondrous productions in gilt and silvered equipages, with red fire, green fire, and calcium lights, and all sorts and kinds of fireworks and fancy lights.

The parade of nations made the crowd stand with open mouths and eyes. In charge of William Ducrow, this portion of the parade was especially brilliant. It was in the following order:

England, Germany, Dragon chariot, (Japanese,) France, Russia, Cinderella chariot, Italy, Austria, Sinbad chariot, Spain, Turkey, Red Riding Hood chariot, Egypt, Sweden, shoe chariot, Belgium, America, Mother Goose chariot, Persia, Siam, Japan, China.

Each nation received the cheers of the onlookers, but Uncle Sam's chariot was the signal for a roar of applause that made the brownstone fronts tremble and frightened the wild beasts in their iron cages.

The whole parade re-entered the Madison Square Garden about 9 o'clock, and an incalculable number of small boys and girls went home to dream dreams such as they only dream once a year—when the Barnum & Bailey parade is seen in the streets.

West 14th St.

1789 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807.

TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

ARMENIAN RUGS.

An Economical Suggestion: Buy Now.

These rugs have long been famous. Rare specimens, some made centuries ago and faded into the most subdued and artistic tones, have been gathered and sent to us to sacrifice, by the needy Armenian Christians. As a result, we let you have them now at the lowest prices possible. In a few months, when this supply is exhausted and no new productions are coming from ruined Armenia, it will take a long purse to buy one.

Sultans, Moussouls, Royal Bokharas, and a dozen other weaves as famous, in superb colorings.

SPRING FURNITURE.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,

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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

THE METHODIST MEETINGS

OPENING OF THE NEW-YORK DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Bishop William X. Ninde the Presiding Officer—About 200 Delegates Present—The Rev. S. L. Beiler Seeks Aid for the American University—Talks on China by Missionaries—Work of the Ministers' Mutual Assistance Society.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the great deliberative body of the denomination, meets only once in four years, but the District Conferences, upon which fall the details in the assignments of ministers and the management of affairs, meet each year. One of the most important of these district organizations, the New-York Conference, is now in session in this city. To Methodists this is "Conference year," for delegates to represent them in the General Conference of the Church are to be chosen.

Probably the most interesting feature of the session of the New-York Conference at the opening meeting yesterday morning was the first appearance in this district of Bishop William X. Ninde as presiding officer. Dr. Ninde, although well along in the sixties, is strong, both in mind and body. He was educated in the East, but much of his life has been spent in the West, as the pastor of struggling churches and as President of Evanston Institute.

The New-York Conference, despite its name, takes in only part of this city, Broadway being one of its eastern boundaries. The new Union Methodist Episcopal Church in Forty-eighth Street, just west of Broadway, was chosen for the conference meetings this year, and it is well suited for the purposes. The main room is finished in light woods, and is lighted by skylights, and the pulpit is in one corner of the room, which is in the form of a parallelogram. The church is one of the handsomest buildings owned by the denomination in this city.

When Bishop Ninde called the meeting to order yesterday morning there were about 400 persons in the building, of whom about 200 were delegates. The Bishop and the five Presiding Elders then led in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and the Conference began business by electing these officers: Secretary—The Rev. C. W. Millard of Fishkill; Statistical Secretary—The Rev. R. A. Browne; Treasurer—The Rev. Arthur Thompson. Mr. Millard appointed as his assistants the Revs. L. C. H. Adams, W. F. Brush, F. L. Wilson, and R. E. Bell.

The chief speaker of the morning was the Rev. Samuel L. Beiler, Vice Chancellor of the American University. The founding of this great college in Washington, D. C., has long been a cherished plan of the Methodist Church, and Dr. Beiler was listened to with interest yesterday. He said, among other things:

A magnificent site of forty-eight acres at the northwest end of Massachusetts Avenue, costing $100,000, has been given by the citizens of Washington.

I need not tell you that the Jesuit is in Washington. You know that the statue of Pere Marquette was quietly unveiled in the Capitol a few Sundays ago. Virginia stands in front of the statue of Abraham Lincoln, and overshadows it both in size and artistic merit.

Dr. Beiler made a plea for help in raising the million dollars which "the largest body of Christians in America" has determined to get together for the university.

The Rev. J. F. and Mrs. James Jackson of China then told the conference of the dangers to which they had been exposed in the Celestial Empire. The next speaker was Mrs. Walley. She and her husband were shut in the mission house at Weehee, China, for a month at the time of the recent anti-missionary riots. Both were forced to defend themselves from the mob with rifles, and her husband was so badly injured that he never recovered. Dr. and Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Walley will start again for China to-day.

The Ministerial Mutual Assistance Society met in the afternoon. The Rev. W. G. Browning, the Treasurer of the society, was the youngest looking one of the officers on the platform, and he announced that he had been a member of the society for forty-seven years. He read the report of the finances of the society, which showed that the organization has $22,000, and gives away from $800 to $900 a year.

This society has been in existence about seventy years. A payment of $20 makes a minister a life member, and one of the speakers told of a case where a member had drawn from $5 to $40 a year for forty-nine years on this investment.

The Rev. E. Lewis, the Rev. W. E. Ketcham, and the Rev. L. A. Robbins made speeches urging all young ministers to join the organization. A collection was then taken up. One reverend gentleman who was passing a plate stopped in the aisle to tell the story of a doctor who declared that the only way to recover, without an operation, a half-dollar which a man had swallowed was to get a Methodist minister to beg it out.

The missionary sermon of the conference was preached last night in the Union Church by the Rev. L. P. Cadman.

The conference will be in session for a week.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

A New Plan for Conducting Examinations in Future.

NEW-HAVEN, April 1.—The adjourned session of the forty-eighth annual New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met this morning at 10 o'clock. Holy communion was administered by Bishop Merrill, assisted by the Presiding Elders, Drs. Wing, Van Alstyn, North, and Drs. Ichabod Simmons, and James S. Chadwick. Secretary Mains read the roll call, about 300 members, representing 250 churches, answering to their names. The election of officers followed, resulting as follows: Secretary of Conference—George P. Mains; Statistical Secretary—W. E. Warriner; Assistant Secretaries—A. B. Sandford, W. E. Scofield, James McMillan; Conference Treasurer—W. T. Estes; Assistant Treasurers—George W. Lewis, W. E. Whitney.

Committees were elected for the ensuing year. The following committee was appointed to investigate the examinations of the Methodist colleges and those of the conference, in order that they might not be duplicated: The Revs. Bockley, Reed, Buell, Raymond, Prince, Williams, Simmonds, Cook, and Breckinridge. It was also voted to elect Trustees to the Seventeenth Street Church, in New-York City, and to notify the Legislature of the fact.

A plan was submitted to the conference for conducting examinations hereafter. The proposed plan contains several radical changes, and will be voted on to-morrow. It provides for a Board of Sixteen Examiners, whose term of office shall be four years, four to be elected each year. The examinations shall be conducted under seven departments, namely, English language, Methodist polity, doctrinal theology, philosophy, history and biography, social science, and biblical study. The duty of the board shall be to instruct as well as to examine, and to furnish students with information regarding required courses.

There shall be a Fall examination, in addition to the examination at the conference, students to be notified of the subjects by May 1. All examinations shall be in writing. The studies shall not be duplicated, and a certificate of creditable work from another conference will be accepted in place of an examination.

The session this afternoon was taken up with the reports of the work of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Conference during the last year. The Rev. Saul O. Curtice of Bridgeport, President of the organization, officiated as Chairman, and the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. D. Compton of Brooklyn, N. Y., read the report for the year. She stated that the total receipts had been $8,000, and that in both auxiliary corps and ladies' societies in the various churches there had been a notable increase in membership and influence. She gave in detail the work in each of the four districts of the Conference, laying special stress on the efforts to harmonize the elements of the home and to aid distressed families.

Mrs. Bay Leonard of New-York gave an address on the general work. She spoke at length of the efforts of the society among the negroes, the Alaskans, and the Indians, and spoke in very encouraging terms of the good done by the Alaskans by the schools. She dwelt upon the gradual abolition of cruel and barbarous rites by the Alaskans through the medium of Christian influences, and appealed for aid in furthering the work in this rather new field of missionary activity.

The Rev. Charles S. Wing of Brooklyn spoke of the various features in the training of women for Deaconesses in the Church, which has become a regular institution since the establishment of the home in Brooklyn. The course covers two years of study and preparation, and after that its graduates are fully eligible for the title of Deaconess and all that it implies in the Methodist Church.

THE WYOMING CONFERENCE.

The Case of the Rev. J. C. Hogan to be Investigated by the Body.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 1.—The forty-fifth annual session of the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church began at 8:30 o'clock this morning, in the auditorium of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Bishop John H. Vincent presiding. The session opened with the celebration of the holy communion, of which all the ministers present partook. At the conclusion of the impressive service Bishop Vincent spoke upon the sacredness and solemnity of the communion.

The Rev. Edwin B. Olmstead was elected Secretary by acclamation, and he nominated as assistants the Revs. John B. Sweet of Ashley, Penn., and W. G. Simpson of West Pittston, Penn. The Rev. H. N. Wilbur of Factoryville, Penn., was elected Statistical Secretary, and he selected as his assistants the Revs. C. W. Olmstead, H. H. Ellsworth of Nichols, W. L. Linaberry of New-Milford, A. D. Davis of Moscow, Penn.; J. C. Johnson of Bald Mount, Penn., and B. A. Williams of Unadilla. Hugh C. McDermott, for nine years Conference Treasurer, declined a re-election, and his assistant, G. B. Stone, of Forest City, Penn., was chosen to fill that office, with the privilege of selecting his assistants.

The most important matter brought up at this morning's session was the case of the Rev. J. C. Hogan. A committee was appointed to inquire into his character. The trouble with Mr. Hogan dates from the last meeting of the conference. He is a radical Prohibitionist, and at the temperance society anniversary made a fierce speech which reflected on his Presiding Elder, the Rev. W. W. Thorpe, formerly of this city. At the next session resolutions were offered which denounced Mr. Hogan's language as unchristian. Mr. Hogan began to speak on the resolution, but was stopped by the Bishop. He was assigned to Bush, Penn., but refused the appointment, claiming that it was an imposition forced upon him by way of punishment.

THE WRITER IS IN HIS GRAVE.

But His Sermon Was Read in the Maryland Conference Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which includes 275 charges in Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia, with a membership of 20,134, opened its sixty-eighth annual session in Alnutt Memorial Church this morning. The church was crowded, and a number of interested spectators stood in the aisles.

The features of the morning session were the reading of President J. D. Kinzer's annual report and the delivery of the conference sermon on missions, prepared by the Rev. T. E. Coulbourn, Missionary Secretary of the Church, who had since died. The sermon was read by the Rev. Dr. L. H. Lewis.

At the afternoon session President Kinzer was re-elected. He received 124 of the 171 votes cast. The President is elected annually, and acts in place of the Bishop in other branches of the Church, making appointments and traveling over the territory instead of having Presiding Elders do it. The Rev. Mr. Kinzer has been five times elected to the Presidency.

SAYS HE IS 124 YEARS OLD.

And Nobody Disputes the Age Claimed by Noah Raby.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 1.—Noah Raby, an inmate of the Piscataway Township poorhouse, to-day celebrated what he claims to be the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of his birth. He is believed to be the oldest man in New-Jersey, and almost the oldest, if not actually so, in the country.

Overseer of the Poor Henry G. Hummer says he has little doubt that the great age claimed by the old man is correct. Mr. Hummer has known Raby for over fifty years, and says he does not doubt the claim. Raby looks the age he claims. He is bent and wrinkled. His eyes lost their sight and lustre ten years ago, and his teeth are gone. He weighs about 100 pounds. He claims to have been born in Eatontown, Gates County, N. C. His mind is perfectly clear. Fish, rice, bread, and milk constitute his meals. He partakes of an occasional glass of whisky.

He is able to go out of doors when the weather is fine, and can do so alone by means of wires which have been stretched about the farm along paths he likes to follow. He obtains more pleasure from one trip alone than from a dozen in which he is accompanied.

Stabbed His Wife and Child.

BUFFALO, April 1.—John Miller, a German saloon keeper, sixty-five years old, living at Dearborn and Parish Streets, Black Rock, stabbed his wife and child to-day and then cut his own throat. Miller will probably die. The wife and child, though dangerously wounded, may recover.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.,

Silversmiths,

BROADWAY AND 19TH ST.

Extend a cordial invitation to visit their Art and Sales rooms for the purpose of examining the latest designs in Sterling Silver which have just been placed on exhibition expressly to facilitate the selection of gifts appropriate for Easter and approaching Weddings.

BRIDGE REFORM NEEDED

COURSE OF THE TRUSTEES NOW IN OFFICE SEVERELY CRITICISED.

The Plaza Arrangement with the Surface Railroads Regarded as Highly Improper—A Reduction in the Number of Trustees Suggested by the Legislative Committee—Recommendations as to the Department of Charities and Corrections.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Assembly Cities Committee of the last Legislature, which investigated the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge and the Brooklyn departments controlled by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of Kings County, has completed its report and prepared several bills carrying out its recommendations.

Regarding its investigation of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, the committee submits a report in which the evidence is reviewed at length, and makes the following recommendations:

First—That the present Board of Trustees be abolished; that a new board be created, to consist of four members, in which new board there shall not be any ex-officio members; that such Trustees be appointed by some competent representative authority for the interests of both cities.

Second—That the salary of the Treasurer be abolished, and the duties of the Treasurer to be performed by one of the Trustees.

Third—That the salaries of the Trustees shall be $3,000, and an extra stipend of $2,000 and $1,000 to be paid to the Trustees who shall be selected as President and Treasurer, as extra compensation for the duties which said offices shall impose.

Fourth—None of the Trustees are to be interested in any firm or corporation contracting with or receiving privileges from the bridge, and any contract granted by the board in which one of the Trustees is discovered to be interested is to be null and void.

In its report the committee says:

The mechanical and operative department is under the control of Chief Engineer and Superintendent Charles C. Martin, who is assisted in his labors by Mr. Probasco. The commission is of the opinion that these gentlemen are well qualified for their respective duties.

The committee thinks the Board of Trustees should be reduced to four members, and that the Mayors of the two cities should be dropped as ex-officio members, as they do not attend the meetings of the Trustees. The office of Treasurer, so far as its being a salaried office is concerned, was created as a sinecure, and the commission recommends that the salary of the position be abolished. The executive departments of the bridge could be conducted efficiently by a board of four Trustees, one of whom could be President and another Treasurer. It appears from the testimony of President Howell and Chief Engineer Martin that appointments are regulated by political influence. It seems that Mr. Howell places men at work at the request of his political friends. The testimony leaves no doubt that appointments upon the bridge are regulated by political influence, and that efficient service is a secondary consideration.

Regarding the condemnation proceedings to secure land for the new bridge terminal, the committee finds that in several instances the land was acquired by private purchase by the President of the Board of Trustees, and in the remaining cases by condemnation. A queer feature connected with this is that the prices paid by the President by private purchase were far below the awards paid by the commission.

The case of the property on Sands Street bought by the Bridge Trustees from the Brooklyn City Railroad is somewhat different from the other proceedings and deserves more than passing notice. It appears that the plot of ground, consisting of a frontage of 71 feet and running through to High Street, formerly had been occupied by a church. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company bought it from the church for $100,000; it was directly adjoining the property of the bridge, and was about the first thing they wanted when they came to make this improvement. Condemnation proceedings were begun in due course, but, contrary to the usual procedure, the testimony as to the value of the property in question was not put in evidence. The bridge officials and owners of the property, after some negotiations, agreed that the value should be the original purchase price and several taxes had been paid upon it meanwhile. The price fixed upon was $160,000, which amount they allowed the commission to award without any reference to the actual value of the land. It appears from testimony that Seth L. Keeney and James Howell, members of the Board of Trustees, conducted these negotiations, and that they were both stockholders in the Brooklyn Heights Railroad next to Long Island Traction Company; that Mr. Keeney was a Director of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and, in Mr. Keeney's case, at least, a strong presumption must exist that he did his duty fully as a railroad Director.

Regarding the presence of surface railroads upon the plaza, the report says:

The plaza was located and projected by a board of experts; and, although it appears by their report that they contemplated the occupation of the plaza by street surface railroads, there is no evidence that this was contemplated by the Legislature, and the public sentiment of Brooklyn is rightfully jealous of such an invasion. This jealousy is alarmed and inflamed by the fact that two of the Trustees, Messrs. Keeney and Howell, are interested in street surface railroads. As long as Mayor Schieren was in office he opposed any grant of the plaza to the surface roads, and the matter was adjourned from time to time, until he went out of office, notwithstanding that a committee, at the head of which was the Controller of Brooklyn, had reported in favor of the application of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. While it is in evidence that Messrs. Howell and Keeney refrained from voting upon the question of this grant, yet the fact remains that they were both shareholders in the Long Island Traction Company, which was interested in the decision of this question.

We deem it of the first importance that the citizens of Brooklyn should not only have the unbiased judgment of the Trustees of the bridge upon this question, but that they should know that the question is decided upon its merits and without the disturbing influence of self-interest. It further appears that a promise was actually given to the officials of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad that a special privilege would be granted to them on the plaza. The existence of this promise was deliberately alleged by Mr. Rossiter, Vice President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, at a meeting of the Terminal Committee when the railroad's proposed plan was under consideration. The statement made by Mr. Rossiter was not an irresponsible verbal charge, but was a deliberate allegation, made by him as President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad and read from a carefully-prepared typewritten communication to the Terminal Committee.

The plan proposed by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has been before the Board of Trustees for a number of months, but for some reason action upon it has been delayed by adjournments from time to time. During the period in which the Board of Trustees was considering this plan an attempt was made, evidently by some one interested in the event, to manufacture a fictitious sentiment in favor of the plan, which could be used by the Trustees as an excuse for granting the railroad the coveted privileges on the plaza. President Howell, upon his examination, testified that the sentiment of the citizens of Brooklyn was overwhelmingly in favor of the plan giving a portion of the plaza to the surface railways. He further testified that he had made no effort to ascertain what the public sentiment was in the matter, but he had inferred that it was favorable to the plan from numerous letters he had received from various prominent citizens of Brooklyn. In support of this statement, Mr. Howell delivered to counsel for the committee about twenty letters, stating that he had received fully as many more, all of the same tenor. An examination of these letters, however, at once disclosed that they were dishonest attempts to manufacture a fictitious sentiment in favor of the proposed plan. Several of them, which purported to come from different parts of Brooklyn and from different so-called prominent citizens, were almost word for word alike, and all of them had evidently been patterned after one or two forms which had been sent out with the request that the person to whom they were sent prepare a letter on the lines indicated and sent the same to the Trustees. By this means it was sought to create an impression that the sentiment in favor of giving the plaza to the surface roads was overwhelming.

If these letters were prepared by any Trustee of the bridge, or by his instigation, he has been guilty of the grossest breach of duty as Trustee of the bridge. If they were not prepared at the instigation or with the connivance of the Trustees, nevertheless their similarity and spurious character are so palpable that it must have been apparent to any one who read them, and it certainly does not speak well for the intelligence of the Trustees who perused the letters and who so eagerly proffered them as evidence of a healthy and spontaneous public sentiment, that they should not have discovered their utterly worthless and dishonest character.

It appears by the testimony of Messrs. Keeney and Howell that they are interested in the Brooklyn Heights Railway and the Brooklyn City Railway, and are stockholders in the Long Island Traction Company, and, furthermore, that Mr. Keeney is a Director of the Brooklyn Heights Company.

In is not the desire of this committee to impeach the good faith of any of the Trustees, or to find that any one of them has been unfaithful to his trust; but we are of the opinion that this question is of so great importance to Brooklyn is fully to justify a change of Trustees and to lift out of the realms of discussion any question that the decision is made in the interests of the city and its inhabitants, and not in the interest of railroads or other private corporations.

While public officials, no doubt, have the right to invest in the securities of the corporations with which they have to negotiate in their official capacity, nevertheless, the public interest would be better served by individuals having no interest in the corporations with which, as representatives of the public, they may be called on to negotiate. The committee would, therefore, suggest legislative restrictions to the effect that no person should be eligible to appointment as Trustee of the bridge who was in any way interested in any firm or corporation having business relations with the bridge, and that any contract made or privilege granted by the Board of Trustees, to or with a firm or corporation in which any member of the board has a pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, should be void.

The report reviews at length the evidence taken regarding the administration of the Charities and Correction Department, and says:

From the mass of testimony taken in this proceeding we have presented to you the salient facts as they have appeared before us. From these facts, and after a thorough examination of the law applicable to said department, your committee is of the opinion that the Department of Charities and Corrections of Kings County, particularly now that it has been relieved of the care of the insane, should be in charge of a single Commissioner. There should be one sole responsible head. There should be no divided responsibility. It should never again be in the power of one Commissioner to say, as was said by Col. Gott on the witness stand during the investigation: "I left that to Murphy," and then have the other say: "Well, I left that to Gott."

The public has the right to know who is responsible, and hold that person to strict accountability for the performance of the trust reposed in him. The Police Department, the Fire Department, the City Works Department of Brooklyn, are each under a single head. There is no good reason why the Department of Charities and Corrections should not be under a single head. And such Commissioner should have the right to appoint a deputy and other employes in all institutions under his care; the responsibility would then be clear and unmistakable. Such Commissioner of Charities should not have the right to exceed the appropriations made for such department, under penalty of indictment, and the transfer of moneys from one object for which moneys were appropriated for the department to another should be made impossible, and if made by collusion between the officials, should also subject them to indictment. The laws regarding the Department of Charities and Corrections of Kings County should also be amended by providing that in all contracts for supplies made by the Commissioner of Charities, whether such contracts be made in one line items or in classes, the Commissioner must reserve to himself the right to accept or reject any item in any line or class contracted for. This would forever do away with the fraudulent "balanced bid" system.

Regarding the disposition of children, the law should be so amended that no Magistrate would have the power to commit poor, destitute, or orphan children; but that all such children should be under the care of the Commissioner of Charities and that proper records be kept in such department concerning such children, and that the department or its Commissioner should be compelled to investigate every case to determine whether children sought to be committed have parents who could and should support them, and that action thereon should be taken only after such investigation.

Two bills, carrying the above recommendations, are submitted with the report. One bill provides that within thirty days the Mayor of Brooklyn shall appoint one person and the President of the Board of Aldermen one person, who, together with the Auditor of Brooklyn, shall be Commissioners of Accounts. The two persons appointed shall act until Jan. 1, 1898, and shall each receive a salary of $4,000. The Commissioners are to appoint their own clerks and assistants to provide for the conduct of an examination of any department or office of Brooklyn, and report thereon regarding its administration to the Mayor and Common Council. The Commissioners are to make recommendations regarding expenditures of departments and salaries of employes. The Commissioners, once in three months, are to examine all vouchers and accounts in the office of the Controller and Treasurer of Brooklyn, and to make a report showing the amounts of bonded and floating indebtedness and the various expenditures and revenues. The powers of the Commissioners are defined in detail in the bill.

The second bill terminates the terms of the present Commissioners of Charities June 1, 1896. The head of the Department of Charities and Corrections shall be the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. Within thirty days after the passage of the act the Mayor shall appoint a Commissioner who shall hold office until Feb. 1, 1901, and a new Commissioner is to be named every five years. Vacancies are to be filled by the Mayor. The Commissioner is to draw a salary of $8,000, and he is to give a bond of $25,000. The Department of Charities and Corrections shall be a board for the relief and support of the poor of Brooklyn and for the government of the premises known as the County Farm, at Flatbush, and of the several institutions situated in Brooklyn for the employment, relief, and support of persons placed therein, and shall possess all powers now lodged with the present Charities Commission. The Commissioner may make all appointments and have power of removal. He shall have power to make all purchases by contract, but items of less than $1,000 a month may be purchased without contract. Every pauper inmate of the institutions under the Commissioner's charge whose health will permit shall be employed upon lawful labor. The other recommendations of the commission are provided for in detail in the bill.

Just before the adjournment of the Assembly to-day, Mr. O'Grady sent to the desk the report of the last year's Cities Committee, together with two bills carrying out the recommendations of the report regarding the Brooklyn Charities Department.

The report was ordered printed, and the bills were referred to the Cities Committee.

Mr. O'Grady announced that he would to-morrow introduce bills bearing out the recommendations contained in that report regarding the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

BARBER WORK ON SUNDAYS.

Shops in This City May Keep Open Until 1 o'Clock.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Assembly this morning considered the question of Sunday barbering. Mr. De Graw's bill, which aimed to prohibit the opening of barbers' shops in New-York City and Saratoga, thereby putting those places on the same footing as the rest of the State, was the special order for the day. The bill was on the order of second reading.

There was considerable discussion of the general subject of closing barbers' shops on Sunday, and in the end amendments were made which provide that barbers' shops may be legally opened in New-York City, Brooklyn, and Buffalo until 1 o'clock on Sunday. This amendment was introduced by Mr. Trainor. Another amendment was presented by Mr. Cutler, which allows barbers' shops in any city or town in the State, except cities of the first class, to keep open until 11 o'clock. This was adopted; and so the net result of the debate and amendment is that all shops in the State may be open until 11, and for two hours longer in cities of the first class.

In this form the bill was ordered to a third reading.

THE NEWSDEALERS' BILL.

Will Have a Hearing by the Senate Cities Committee To-day.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Senate Committee on Cities will give a hearing to-morrow on Assemblyman Murphy's bill, known as the New-York "newsdealers'" bill. It provides that news stands may be maintained in the spaces under the elevated railway steps on terms equally favorable to similar stands within the stoop line.

The bill has passed the Assembly. It has strong indorsement in New-York City. Alderman Ware has sent a resolution in favor of it which has the support of the entire Board of Aldermen, with a single exception. John Proctor Clarke of the Corporation Counsel's office has opposed the bill before the Cities Committee in both branches. His opposition is not to this particular bill in itself, but because other bills somewhat similar might be presented, which the city authorities would oppose. He simply took the general position against any encroachment on the sidewalks. It is expected that the bill will pass the Senate.

A Farm Colony for Paupers.

ALBANY, April 1.—Mr. French has introduced in the House a bill authorizing New-York to establish a farm colony for the detention of paupers. The farm is to be paid for out of the general expenses of the city, and the Board of Estimate is to select the site of the farm. The farm is to be managed by a board, to consist of five, to be named by the Mayor, and the board is to name its Superintendent. Inmates may be sentenced by Judges to the farm for misdemeanors, and the farm is to act as a reformatory. An inmate of the farm who breaks the rules is to be deemed guilty of a felony.

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A REVOLT AGAINST PLATT

SENATORS REFUSE TO SUPPORT ONE OF THE "FAMILY MEASURES."

Amendments to the Anti-Coal Trust Bill Suggested by Tracy, Boardman & Platt Are Voted Down After a Warm Debate—Platt Managers Like Raines, Lexow, and Ellsworth Surprised at the Evidences of Independence.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Republican Senators, who obey the orders of Boss Platt on ordinary occasions, refused to-day to be frightened into obedience at the shadow of his great name. After a fight of two hours they proceeded to kill some amendments to the Anti-Coal Trust bill which had been engrafted at the suggestion of the firm of which Mr. Platt's son is a member, and for which Mr. Lexow, who is Mr. Platt's mouthpiece here, made a hard fight to-day.

The amendments have been the subject of a great deal of debate and some delay in the committee room. On two or three occasions A. B. Boardman of New-York, a member of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, has been before the Committee on Judiciary, which has had the bills in charge. Mr. Boardman was there as the representative of railroad corporations interested in the alleged coal "combine." The anti-trust bills were designed to break up that "combine," if it exists, and Mr. Boardman, of course, was representing his clients.

Mr. Boardman's firm, having as one of its members a son of the "boss," is particularly powerful with this Legislature, but there are many members of the Senate who, while they are willing to obey orders on political measures from the boss himself, openly rebel when his political "pull" is used to hinder or help business legislation, and there was a good illustration of this to-day.

Mr. Boardman succeeded in having the bills amended before the Judiciary Committee yesterday. As the Senators who are interested in pushing them regarded this action, it was nothing more or less than an attempt to kill the bills. This charge was made on the floor of the Senate to-day, and when it had been duly exploited and suggestions had been thrown out in the debate that the strength of these amendments lay wholly with the firm, that had secured their adoption in the committee, a dozen or so Senators arose in revolt.

There were two bills. One of them sought to amend the law of 1893 which relates to the creation of monopolies in articles of general necessity. In its unamended form the bill provided that "any corporation or officer thereof that shall make any contract, arrangement, or agreement, or shall enter into any combination or conspiracy, for the purpose of restraining competition in the supply or price of any article or commodity in common use in this State, or with intent to restrict trade or commerce in this State, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," and the Attorney General was authorized, in addition to any power that he now has, to bring an action against one or more of the Trustees or Directors to restrain them from carrying out any such contract.

As the bill was amended, it provided that any corporation or officer, private person, association, or firm, who should thus combine, should be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The second bill was the Robbins bill to amend the executive law, which authorizes the Attorney General to prosecute cases which would arise under the act referred to. This had been amended so that, by its own terms, it made it necessary for the Attorney General to begin an action on behalf of the State before he should be vested with the special powers which the bill was designed to confer upon him.

There was a hot debate. Senator Cantor led the fight for the opponents of the railroad attorneys. He maintained that the bills had been amended simply for the purpose of killing them, or for nullifying their effect, and moved that the amendments be stricken out of the bill.

Mr. Lexow at once jumped in to save the bills in the shape in which the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt desired them, taking the ground that unless the first one named was amended in some such way as the committee had done, it would be impossible to get service upon the officers of the corporation.

In the course of the debate it was pointed out that the amendment was likely to be construed in such a way as to prevent workingmen or farmers from making any combination or union in their own interest.

Senator Lexow was almost alone in his fight for the amendment, although, toward the close of the debate, Senators Ellsworth, Nussbaum, Krum, and Brackett came to his assistance. Senator Malby made a very emphatic speech against the report of the Judiciary Committee. He maintained that if the bills needed amending, and he claimed that they did not, it was the fault of the Attorney General, who had proposed them. He pointed out that either the Attorney General had "sold the

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JARED FLAGG, JR., SENTENCED.

To Go to the Penitentiary for a Month and Pay a Fine of $500.

Jared Flagg, Jr., the real estate agent who was convicted of renting flats in West Eighteenth Street to immoral women, was sentenced by Judge Newburger, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday to thirty days' imprisonment in the penitentiary, and a fine of $500.

Mr. Brooke, his counsel, made a hard fight to save his client from imprisonment. He said that a great deal of perjury had been committed by the witnesses for the prosecution, and that the District Attorney's office had been used and abused in order to get the conviction. He asked that only a fine be imposed, as Flagg has given up the business for which he was convicted. District Attorney Fellows said that the county was put to great trouble and expense in convicting Flagg, and that he deserved no leniency.

Judge Newburger denied a motion to vacate the judgment, but granted a request that Flagg be sent to the Tombs for forty-eight hours before going to the penitentiary.

UHLMANN FRANCHISE INJUNCTION.

Justice Gaynor's Conditions Under Which He Will Vacate It.

In the action of Gordon against the Commissioners of the East River Bridge, to enjoin them from purchasing the Uhlmann franchise, the final order was settled by Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

The injunction is continued with leave to have it vacated if the clauses of the agreement by which the Commissioners bind themselves to provide two separate tracks on the bridge for the elevated roads and to provide within the approaches terminal facilities for the roads at public expense and without the payment of rent are stricken out, and the agreement is so modified that it will appear that that part of the $200,000 to be paid for the Uhlmann franchise which was based upon the purchase of the right to go on the space of the Uhlmann bridge, has been deducted from the consideration.

Bail for the Elizabeth (N. J.) Editor.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 1.—Dr. John Max Reiner, editor of The New-Jersey Herald of this city, who has been in jail three weeks, was released this evening, bail having been found. Dr. Reiner is accused of having published and circulated twenty-six libels against Mayor Rankin. Dr. Reiner was arrested and held under bonds aggregating $18,000. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus to have the bail reduced. The Court reduced the bail to $5,200. Justice V. W. Nash and I. Newton Van Sicle, both of Plainfield, became the bondsmen.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 1—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers in northern portion, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, generally cloudy weather, probably light showers in the morning, fair Thursday night and Friday, southeasterly winds, shifting to westerly.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, local showers, followed by fair Thursday afternoon and Friday, colder Thursday night, winds shifting to westerly.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, cloudy and threatening in the morning, followed by fair weather during the day and on Friday, colder Thursday night, winds shifting to northwesterly. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, local showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather, colder, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, colder in northern portion, winds shifting to northwesterly. ALABAMA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair Thursday and Friday, with colder northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair Thursday and Friday, colder, northerly winds Thursday. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, colder Thursday morning, followed by rising temperature, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, warmer, fresh to brisk easterly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, decidedly colder Thursday morning, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, continued cool northwesterly winds, with frosts Thursday morning.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, local showers in the morning, followed by fair weather, colder in western portion, fresh and brisk northwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, decidedly colder, fresh and brisk westerly winds. OHIO, fair, decidedly colder in eastern portion, fresh and brisk westerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, colder in eastern portion, fresh and brisk northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, light snows, followed by fair weather, colder in eastern portion, brisk westerly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, preceded by local snows in extreme northern portion, warmer, fresh to brisk northwesterly winds. MISSOURI, MINNESOTA, and IOWA, fair, warmer, westerly winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, generally fair warmer, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. SOUTH DAKOTA and NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair and warmer, winds shifting to southerly. WYOMING and MONTANA, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan.

The weather is generally clear to-night throughout the central valleys and thence westward over the Rocky Mountains. Clear weather also continues from Massachusetts northward over New-England. It is cloudy in the lake region, and thence southward over the Middle and South Atlantic States and Upper Ohio Valley. Showers have prevailed during the day from the lake region and New-York southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts.

It is decidedly colder in the central valleys and upper lake region. It is slightly colder on the Middle Atlantic and New-England coasts, and the temperature is rising in the extreme Northwest.

The depression which was central over Iowa Tuesday evening has moved northeastward and is now central to the north of Lake Huron. The barometer has risen rapidly from the Missouri Valley southward to the West Gulf, and the area of high pressure which was central over Colorado covers the Rocky Mountain districts, and extends eastward over the Mississippi Valley. The barometer has fallen rapidly to the north of the lower lake regions, and slowly in the Middle and South Atlantic States. It has also fallen rapidly to the north of Montana.

Fair weather will prevail from the lake region southward to the Gulf coast; it will be decidedly colder in the Upper Ohio Valley. Showers, followed by clearing weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast from Southern New-England to Florida.

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POLITICS IN THE HOUSE

REED AND McKINLEY FOLLOWERS FIGHT FOR EVERY ADVANTAGE.

Even an Appropriation Bill Furnishes Grosvenor an Excuse for Booming His Candidate—The Speaker Likely to be Injured by His Demand for Economy in Expenditures—McKinley Would Hardly Have Had the Courage to Do Likewise.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—There does not appear to be any help for it. We shall have to put up with a McKinley speech in the House every day unless a check can be given to the growth of his boom. Gen. Grosvenor to-day injected a political demonstration into the debate on an appropriation bill, drawing out Representative Patterson in a reply that expressed the strong desire of that sterling sound-money Democrat that his party should avoid the error of following false beacons in attempting to get through the coming campaign.

The McKinley side is fortunate in having as its manager so alert, saucy, and ready-tongued a man as Grosvenor. The Reed men are aware of the fact, and that does not help much, as there is no one on the Reed side who appears to be a match for the Ohio man in the sort of business he has taken up. The Reed managers are the leaders of the House. Just now they are trying to get through with the appropriation bills, and their early passage is accounted for by the anxiety to get out of the way the cause of a great deal of dissatisfaction and perhaps some resentment against the Speaker for having insisted upon a record of economy.

The prospect now is that Reed will come out of the session with diminished popularity and with a list of appropriations footing up quite as high as those of his celebrated "billion-dollar" Fifty-first Congress. As a matter of fact which even McKinley men must admit, if they will admit anything now that is helpful to Reed, the appropriations will be as low as the Congress can decently make them, and not a cent higher than they would be if McKinley himself were Speaker. It is very doubtful whether McKinley would have had the resolution to assert, as the head of the House, a policy of retrenchment at the beginning of a session in which liberal appropriations might be made use of to win popularity. If Mr. Reed is complained of because he lacks the dash and gayety that distinguished him when he was Speaker before, it will have to be admitted that he has not made use of his position to win support by any discreditable use of his great office. That may not be a very high compliment in the estimation of the average Ohio politician, but it should be appreciated by the taxpayers of the United States.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, to-day completed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, with the exception of the provision for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) desires to amend. Before the bill shall be reported to the House there will be an hour's debate, at the suggestion of Mr. Hainer, (Rep., Neb.,) upon the amendment making provision for Howard University. So it is among the strong probabilities that the bill will not be finally disposed of until late to-morrow afternoon. The only material amendment made to the bill to-day, aside from the one relating to Howard University, was one directing the Secretary of War to expend $75,000 at the new military post established at Spokane, Washington.

The discussion of the bill was interrupted several times by political interjections. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) charged the Wilson tariff law with being responsible for the condition of the Treasury, which forbade many necessary appropriations from being made. Mr. Patterson (Dem., Tenn.,) replied, charging the onus of the present conditions upon the Republican Party and the gentleman's particular champion, William McKinley. In this matter Patterson said, in answer to a question, that he appeared as the representative of the Administration of Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Bowers, (Rep., Cal.,) referring to the attack upon silver men made yesterday, read a series of burlesque resolutions declaring the silver representatives dangerous cranks, who should be expelled. He asserted with much heat that silver miners and mine owners had as good right to be represented on the floor of the House for the benefit of their interests as had manufacturers and bankers.

NICARAGUA CANAL ESTIMATES.

President Taylor of the War College Says They Are Too High.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Capt. H. C. Taylor, President of the United States Naval War College at Newport, R. I., addressed the House Commerce Committee to-day on the practicability and cost of construction of the Nicaragua Canal. He did not believe that even those who were hostile to the canal doubted its practicability; the only consideration was as to the cost. So far as the pecuniary outlay was concerned, it was possible, he said, to spend $120,000,000 or $130,000,000 on the canal. Under a wise and prudent management, however, these figures would not exceed $85,000,000.

Passing to the question of the uses of the canal, he thought that these would be both National and international. It would be a great factor in starting the American flag on the seas. By taking this intervening step, it would make our coastwise commerce a deep-sea commerce. This, he asserted, would give a new birth to our shipping interests.

Capt. Taylor discussed the geographical conditions, showing trade routes, distances, and the commerce which would, under natural circumstances, use the proposed waterway. The natural route from New-York to China and Japan would be near the coast, and would include stops at the principal Pacific ports. The canal would develop the whole trade of the North Pacific and would give a route as favorable as any in the world.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON LUCKY.

They Are to be Liberally Treated in the River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The House River and Harbor Committee, it is understood, has agreed to give Boston what it wants in the way of an appropriation for a new channel. This channel will be 1,200 feet wide, and 27 feet deep, and avoiding the present dangerous course, will give free entrance into the harbor to the whole commerce centring at the Port of Boston. An appropriation of $1,250,000 with which to make an immediate start upon the improvement will be recommended.

New-York Harbor is likewise to be well cared for. In general, it may be said that almost every improvement urged has been granted. Certain works being conducted there now are under the contract system, and the committee makes an appropriation of about $2,000,000 for new improvements and continuing those already under way.

MUCH TALKING IN THE SENATE.

Another Cuban Joint Resolution Introduced by Mr. Call.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senator George (Dem., Miss.,) delivered to-day the second installment of his speech against the claim of Mr. Dupont to the vacant seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware. He spoke for over three and a half hours, and promised to continue his remarks to-morrow.

Meanwhile Senator Peffer (Pop., Kan.,) has had to forego his purpose of asking consideration for the resolution to investigate all the facts and circumstances of recent bond issues. Another Cuban joint resolution was launched to-day by Mr. Call, (Dem., Fla.) It recites, by way of preamble, the continual violation of the usages and rules of war by the Spaniards in Cuba, and directs that an adequate naval force shall be immediately sent to the island to protect United States citizens there by force, if necessary, and it threatens forcible intervention in case of a recurrence of murder, outrage, or putting to death prisoners of war. The joint resolution was laid on the table [illegible]

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disposed of, with the exception of the amendment providing for additional compensation for carrying the mails between San Francisco and New-Zealand and New South Wales. Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) continued his opposition to that amendment, and, as there was a probability of a lengthened debate upon it, the amendment was allowed to go over without action till to-morrow.

Doings of Congress.

—The House Committee on Agriculture has ordered a favorable report on the bill creating a special Commission on Highways, to consist of the Chief of Engineers of the army, the Director of the Geological Survey, and the Chief of Road Inquiry of the Department of Agriculture.

—Secretary Olney has recommended that Congress appropriate $35,000 to enable the United States Government to take official part in the Brussels International Exhibition next year.

—These fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed for New-York: J. L. Case, Peconic; J. D. Everest, Schuyler Falls; Yates Barbour, South Corinth.

—Commissioner General Stump, because of the heavy influx of immigrants at Ellis Island, has authorized Dr. Senner in increase his force temporarily.

—The President has nominated C. M. Goodspeed to be Postmaster at Shamrock, N. Y.; J. C. Hoag at Akron, and John Leonard at Port Chester.

—H. H. Forsman has been appointed a special Inspector in the customs service.

—The Oregon will be given her official trial trip at Santa Barbara, Cal., May 10.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

CHICAGO TRAFFIC MANAGERS SAY RATE CUTTING MUST STOP.

Freight Agents Are Warned of the Danger of the Personal Responsibility Clause of the Inter-State Commerce Law—Detectives Employed by the Commission Said to be in Chicago Watching the Railroad Men.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The first evidence of the important effect of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Brown inter-State commerce case developed yesterday, when the General Freight Traffic Manager of one of the largest railroad systems running West from this city sent out a confidential letter to every subordinate officer and agent of the company warning him of the danger of future violations of the inter-State commerce laws. The following is an exact copy of the letter:

"I wish to caution you against any action which may be construed as a violation of the inter-State commerce law in quoting rates on freight traffic to be transported by this company. Under the recent decision, known as the Brown case, you will understand it is necessary that all your quotations must be above suspicion. This company will in no way be a party to any rates or agreements at variance with the published tariffs and rules and regulations of its own issue, or of the association of which it is a member, or the issues of its connections, which have been duly authorized. These instructions are imperative; there are no exceptions. You must understand that any violation of the inter-State commerce law on your part makes you personally responsible."

For various reasons, the officials of the company sending out this letter desire not to be known.

It was rumored yesterday that Inter-State Commerce Commission detectives were in Chicago endeavoring to secure evidence against some of the lines for rate cutting. The report was generally discredited.

Canadian Pacific Meeting.

TORONTO, April 1.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway shareholders took place at noon to-day. The annual report states that shareholders will be asked to approve an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the New-York Central, the Michigan Central, the Canadian Southern, and the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Companies for the completion and joint control of the railway of the last-named company, thereby securing a long-needed connection with the Hamilton, Brantford, and Niagara frontier. The report continues:

"In this connection, negotiations are pending for the joint use by your company of the Grand Trunk Line between Toronto and Hamilton, with the object of rendering unnecessary the construction of the Hamilton-Toronto section of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railroad, and there is good reason to hope this is an arrangement which, in the interest of all concerned, will be consummated, and in view of this you will be asked to authorize the Directors to make such an agreement with the Grand Trunk Company for a lease of running powers and other privileges between the cities named as may seem desirable."

Resolutions were passed approving the Directors' action with regard to the arrangements with the Vanderbilt lines, as stated in the report, and with the Grand Trunk. The matter will be gone into more fully at a special meeting. The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

Central Vermont Affairs.

Holders of the 5 per cent. bonds of the Consolidated Railroad of Vermont, which is part of the Central Vermont system, have formed a protective committee composed of Benjamin P. Cheney of Boston, Samuel F. Kilner, New-York, representing the Billings estate, and Henry D. Day of R. L. Day & Co., Boston, with Michael H. Cardozo, New-York, and Moorefield Storey, Boston, counsel. Action is considered necessary by the bondholders for their protection in the litigation now pending in the United States Circuit Court in Vermont between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Central Vermont Railroad Company, and all bondholders are invited to communicate immediately with the Secretary of the committee in Boston. The bondholders' circular says: "We understand that the propriety of issuing receivers' certificates ahead of the 5 per cent. bonds to redeem the floating debt is being considered, and can only be prevented by the prompt and united action of the bondholders."

Henry M. Keim's Resignation.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Henry M. Keim resigned as Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad Company last December, though the board has not acted on his resignation. Mr. Keim will, however, vacate these positions to-day. As one of the Board of Directors, and as Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, elected by the board, his term of service would not have expired until the third Tuesday in October, 1896. Mr. Keim states that he had looked forward to resigning for some time, as he desired to return to his home, in Reading, Penn., where he has interests which require his attention.

Steel Rail Rates Reduced.

Quite a reduction in the rates on steel rails in carloads of twelve tons or over has been made by the Chicago committee of east-bound roads to points in the East, to become effective April 10. The following rates per ton are named from Chicago to the principal Eastern cities: To New-York, $4; Boston, $4.40; Philadelphia, $3.60; Baltimore, $3.40; Albany, N. Y., $3.80, and Buffalo and common points, $2.50.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—In Albany yesterday the Yonkers Railroad Company was incorporated, with a capital of $1,000,000. This company was formed by the consolidation of three companies, and among the Directors are Albert L. Johnson, J. F. Van Name, J. M. Edwards, M. O. Wilson, and Channing Burns.

—During the funeral services over the body of George N. Nettleton, President and General Manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Road, in Kansas City last Monday, traffic was entirely suspended on that road, not a wheel moving for ten minutes.

—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association has sent out a strong letter to the general passenger officers of the association roads urging that they strictly enforce the rules regarding the acceptance of all descriptive form tickets.

—Charges of violation of the passenger agreement have been filed against the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern Roads by the Rock Island, St. Paul, Burlington, and Missouri Pacific Roads.

—W. J. Spicer retired from the position of General Manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway yesterday. He expects to remain in the service of the Grand Trunk system, with headquarters in Detroit.

—John Roach, lately roadmaster of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad, began yesterday as roadmaster of the New-York Division of the Erie Railroad, with headquarters in Jersey City.

—Passenger agents of lines running east and west of Buffalo and in New-England territory, will meet in Buffalo to-day for the purpose of considering excursion rates for the coming season.

—Contracts for 1,000 new coal cars have been awarded by the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, one-half to the United Car Company and one-half to the Madison Car Company.

—E. M. Davis, Division Freight Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, with headquarters in Toledo, is soon to go to Clarksburg, Va., to take charge of the Wilmington and Bellaire Division.

—F. E. Patch, General Yardmaster of the Toledo and Ann Arbor, at Toledo, has resigned, and is succeeded by J. E. Burns, who a few years ago began as messenger boy on the road.

—E. L. Northrop, traveling agent of the Nickel Plate Fast Freight Line, succeeds Andrew Stevenson, resigned, as agent of the line, with headquarters in Columbus, Ohio.

—A bill was introduced by Congressman Moody yesterday to compel railroad companies to furnish sleeping berths to the poorer class of passengers for 50 cents a night.

—For the month of February the Louisville and Nashville Railroad reports an increase in net earnings of $121,967.

—T. D. Kline's resignation as General Superintendent of the Georgia Central Railroad will take effect May 1.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Road will be held on May 6.

—Vice President John B. Garrett of the Lehigh Valley Road was in New-York yesterday.

Soldiers After Indian Murderers.

SAN SIMON, Arizona, April 1.—A detachment of United States cavalry under Lieut. Rice and a party of cowboys are in pursuit of a murderous band of Apaches who savagely killed Alfred Hands, a settler, by stoning him and mutilating him while alive, then robbing his home and destroying everything they did not want or could not carry off.

IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

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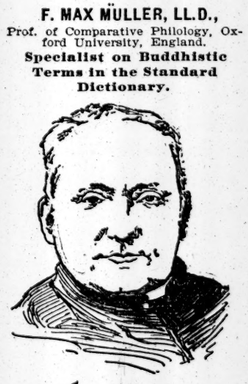

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Queen's Necklace—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel Of Clare—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Slave—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Vaudeville; Promenade Concert—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Der Milliontraut—8:15.
KOSTER & BIALS'—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum and Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
MANHATTAN FIELD—Baseball—3:00 P. M.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	39	48	48
6 A. M.	40	41	44
9 A. M.	40	45	45
12 M.	39	46	51
4 P. M.	40	46	48
6 P. M.	40	43	45
9 P. M.	39	40	44
12 P. M.	39	36	39

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....45.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....44.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....43.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Showers, followed by fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 2.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1896.

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SCHOOL REFORM AND "THE PEOPLE."

There could hardly have been a more convincing proof of the need of doing away with the system of Ward Trustees in this city than was afforded by the debate on the reform school bill in the Senate on Tuesday. The question of administering a system of public education or managing public schools, with a simple view to securing the best results, cannot be in any rational sense a party question. It can only be made so through some abuse, actual or contemplated, some deviation from the legitimate purpose of a school system.

When the Tammany Senators showed so much zeal and spirit in defending the Trustees, so much partisan feeling in fighting against their abolition, it was a practical admission that this was with them a political question. It was equivalent to a confession that the Trustee system has put the schools into local politics, and they were anxious to keep them there. Who will believe that men like GRADY and AHEARN made such a bitter fight and used such violent language out of mere zeal for popular education and an earnest desire that the schools shall have the highest efficiency as agencies of instruction? They unconsciously revealed their own motives and damaged their own cause by making it very clear that they were contending for something which they cared very much about, and they care for the Trustees for the sake of local politics and not for the sake of the best education for the people.

The sole argument with which they could cover their motives was that the Trustees were "in touch with the people" and brought the school interests home to them. As a matter of fact, the mass of the people, the parents whose children go to the public schools, know little more of the Trustees than they know of the Board of Education or the Superintendents. In a great city like this these parents can exercise very little direct influence over the management of schools and very few of them are in a position to exercise such an influence wisely, if they could exercise it at all.

It is for their interest in the education of their children that the control of schools should be in the best hands, that they should be managed wisely and efficiently by those who are most capable, and not that they should be directed by the butcher and the baker in their ward, whom they perhaps know by sight. Those who understand their own interests in the matter will admit this, and those who do not understand them are not capable of judging.

The proposed reform is for the benefit of the children who attend the public schools and is in the interest of parents who desire the greatest benefit for their children. This demagogic plea that to establish the system on a basis of efficiency and place its administration in competent hands will take it away from the people is not made in the interest of parents or children as beneficiaries of public education, but in the interest of the small politicians who through the Boards of Ward Trustees have been able to "work" the schools for their own purposes. This is the sole explanation of the ardor of GRADY and FOLEY and AHEARN in defense of the Trustee system. We do not like to place Mr. CANTOR in the same category, but unfortunately he put himself there.

FEBRUARY NET EARNINGS.

Coupled with the reports of large increases in railway net earnings for the month of February come assurances from the West that general traffic conditions are improving steadily, and in some quarters to a surprising extent. The income accounts of some of the principal Western and Southern railroad lines for the last few weeks are full of encouragement to the stockholders. For instance, the Atchison system reports an increase in net earnings for February of $238,435, which is a most unusual evidence of prosperity from that quarter. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul shows an increase in its net earnings for the same month of $144,210, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy a net increase of $285,438.

Other railroad companies that are able to report increases in net earnings for February are: Louisville and Nashville, $121,960; Wabash, $83,000; Chesapeake and Ohio, $35,000; St. Louis and San Francisco, $51,000; Wisconsin Central, $36,000; Southern Railway Company, $47,000; Central of Georgia, $67,000; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, $44,000; Baltimore and Ohio, $20,000; Mobile and Ohio, $27,500; Iowa Central, $30,000, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, $65,733.

There have been large increases in the gross earnings of many railway lines for several months past, but no one month, since the panic of 1893, has yet equaled February for this very favorable showing of net earnings.

BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

That apathy with which nature mercifully protects old age against the increasing mischances of life has doubtless come to BISMARCK along with his increasing infirmities. Otherwise the contrast between the brilliant celebration of his eightieth birthday and the comparative seclusion in which he was forced to pass his eighty-first might well have given him a pang. Indeed, the very unanimity and heartiness with which his birthday was celebrated last year, seeing that he had devoted so large a part of his life to making enemies, might have admonished him that he already belonged to history and that he was regarded by those of his countrymen who had been hostile to him as "hors concours."

But he might also have consoled himself, yesterday as well as a year ago, with the reflection that since his enforced retirement from active life he had already "made himself desired." For it is evident to younger men, if not to him, that Germany is not the power in Europe that she was in his time, and that the difference is due to his defection from affairs. Germany is as strong, as rich, and as powerful as ever, but she has not the same influence in Europe. We are not speaking now of purely domestic politics. A man so intelligent as BISMARCK could not have failed to perceive that the tide of democracy was rising, and that sooner or later the partial concessions to the democratic spirit that had been made even in Russia must be extended. He may have thought that the existing system would last his time, as it did, and that the system that threatened to supplant it was not so well adapted to maintaining the place of Germany in Europe. But at all events this place he did maintain. For the last ten years of the old Kaiser's reign BISMARCK wielded a power such as has been intrusted to no other modern man. He was really the arbiter of Europe, and to say that he maintained that place so long is to pay a tribute to his large intelligence as well as to his iron will.

If Germany has lost that place now, it is clearly because she has no longer BISMARCK. An active-minded and impulsive sovereign will get himself more talked about than a sagacious and experienced Chancellor, but he will not command the same authority. If he be so active-minded and so impulsive as to bring about a chronic wonder "what he will do next," he is doing his utmost to fritter away the influence that belongs to his power. BISMARCK never did these things. He was not without imagination, but it was never just to call his politics fantastic. They were shaped after a serious consideration of the real and solid interests of Germany, to promote those interests, and the means were adapted to the end. It is not an exaggeration to say that his highest praise is to be found in a comparison of the position of Germany now and when he ceased to direct the German policy.

A DISGRACEFUL DELAY.

The vigorous presentment of the Grand Jury of this county, condemning in scathing terms the disgraceful and unsafe condition of the building in which the most valuable records of the county are kept, calls to mind once more the deplorable delay and wretched bungling that have attended the effort to provide a proper structure for that purpose.

It was eight years ago that a commission was created to provide such a building, and at almost every session of the Legislature since, some modification has been made of the original act, or some new provision has been enacted or old one repealed, with a view to facilitating the undertaking. The need has increased from year to year, and everything is yet to do, and still another bill on the subject is at this moment pending in both houses at Albany.

The original act provided for a building which should accommodate the offices and records of the Register, County Clerk, and Surrogate, and which should be in the neighborhood of the Court House, but not in the City Hall Park. Subsequent changes authorized a municipal building for those and other purposes, at one time permitting it to be located in the park and at another time excluding it. Once the old City Hall was to be removed and a new one built. As the law now stands, there is ample authority for constructing the required building, but it cannot be located in the park, and the old difficulty of finding a proper site elsewhere, which seemed to be insuperable, stands in the way.

The bill which has been introduced at the present session is more definite and specific than most of those previously passed. It ignores the commission created in 1888 and puts the power in the hands of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It requires the building to be in the City Hall Park, "at or near the corner of Chambers and Centre Streets," and authorizes the removal of all the old buildings on the eastern side of the park. It declares that it shall be for the use of the offices of Surrogate, County Clerk, and Register, and of the city Departments of Finance, Law, and Taxes and Assessments, which are now in rented premises. Provision is made for obtaining plans, letting contracts, &c.

Whether this is the best method of securing the desired object we shall not undertake to say, after all the shifting and dillydallying that has been exhibited in the past, but it is high time something was done. The records of the Register's office will have to be moved to ampler and safer quarters, and an addition will be made to the city's heavy rent bill. But there should be no further delay in setting about the task of providing a municipal building which shall afford proper accommodations for all our valuable public records, whatever else it may contain.

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS.

There is a good deal of not too cool discussion going on with reference to the bill now pending in the Assembly introduced by the Hon. P. J. ANDREWS of New-York with reference to the organization of an optical society. The purpose of the bill, as defined by its friends, is to organize all opticians or opticists in the State of New-York under conditions that will secure the competent performance of their work. All persons now practicing the profession or occupation of optician are to be admitted to the society on the payment of a fixed fee, and, as we understand it, on satisfying the proper officers of the society that they are qualified for their occupation. Objection is made to the bill by the oculists on the ground that opticians now, in fitting glasses to the eyes of their customers, do not possess the knowledge of the diseases of the eye necessary to prevent serious injury. We do not at all pretend to a knowledge of the rights of this dispute. It is sufficiently obvious, even to laymen, that fitting glasses to the eyes of persons needing them is a complex operation which may well require the knowledge not only of an optician, but of an oculist. It is easy enough to say that it might be very risky to put in the hands of even the most skilled opticians complete rights, if legal rights are to be defined, in regard to this matter.

But to the lay mind, also, it would seem that it ought to be entirely practicable for opticians and oculists to co-operate and to define the tests which should be applied to the members of both professions or of either. These tests, after they have once been defined, may very properly be administered under the regulation of the Regents of the State University. That body possesses the means of organizing an efficient and careful examining board which shall have the authority of long experience and high rank in the State service. It ought, also, to be possible to make compliance with these tests as inexpensive to the applicant as possible, charging simply what is necessary to reimburse the cost to the State. We cordially recommend the parties to the quarrel to come together on some such basis as this. That should satisfy the reasonable demands of each and do wrong to neither.

YOUNG MR. PLATT'S CASE.

The junior member of the house of Platt has made a very frank statement in regard to his relations to the surety company with which he is connected and the business which he declares it is seeking in connection with the Raines law. The charge that has been made that the legislation by which this company, a foreign corporation, is enabled to do business in the State of New-York, was passed with special reference to the Raines law and the profits of the company under it, is very fairly met by Mr. PLATT. The legislation was passed at a time when the Raines bill could hardly have been thought of, and there is no reason to suppose that any but legitimate influence was employed in connection with it. But when Mr. PLATT says that he can see no reason why this company, thus provided with all the legal privileges necessary to its work, should not "go for" the business of furnishing the sureties required under the Raines bill, which will be very large indeed, we think that he shows less sensitiveness than might fairly be expected.

The purpose of the bonds required from liquor dealers under the new excise law is to secure the certain payment of any penalties that may be affixed to violations of the provisions of the law. If the security is furnished by the company of which the son of Mr. PLATT and the son of Mr. RAINES are officers, it is obvious that Mr. PLATT senior and Mr. RAINES senior will not be totally disinterested persons. It is equally certain that the machine, of which these gentlemen are important directors, will expect to have a good deal to say in regard to the selection of the officers, agents, and counsel upon whom the enforcement of the law will depend. Now, the surety company will find it economical and advantageous to have as few violations as possible, but it will find it just as much so to have those violations which occur go undetected and unpunished. It requires no great strain on the reasoning faculties to infer that the political machine may be of a great deal of use to the surety company, and, as we have intimated, a proper and not extraordinary degree of sensitiveness on the part of Mr. PLATT's son would have made these facts palpable to him.

Gen. WEYLER has applied many harsh terms to the Cuban rebels in expressing his disapproval of their inclination to avoid pitched battles and fights in the open. This policy, according to his repeated assertion, proved them to be simple bandits, and justified him in shooting or hanging them like dogs whenever opportunity offered. It will be interesting to hear what the General will say about the engagement near Guanes, and what epithets he will use in describing men who not only attacked boldly, but followed up their first charge with half a dozen more, and finally put the royal troops to disastrous flight. The real explanation of this display of unusual but by no means unprecedented determination on the part of the rebels, was, of course, the fact that they had something to win more valuable than mere glory, the something being a large amount of provisions and ammunition which a strong Spanish force was convoying. The capture of these supplies meant much to the insurgent cause, and without hesitation they undertook the task. According to one official report, they lost 72 men and had 300 wounded before it was accomplished. The royalist loss is not stated, but the encounter was evidently quite a respectable battle, and its result shows that when they see fit the Cubans do not fear either to risk or to lose their lives. It also shows what will happen just as soon as the patriots can meet their foes on equal terms.

According to all appearances, the trouble in the Salvation Army will soon degenerate—if it has not already done so—into a mere family quarrel, marked by all the acrimonious volubility which close relatives are too often wont to use when they fall out with each other over "the property." Charges of willful misrepresentation are already flying back and forth between the Booth brothers and sisters, and one or them has refused to meet another in private conference on account of a failure to reach a preliminary agreement as to precautions familiar enough in duels, but which hardly seem necessary when children of the same father are concerned. And while these "soldiers" are fighting among themselves, it is obvious that the enemy against whom they were recently combined will be free from any restraints their operations may have imposed upon him. Whether he will notice much difference or not is a question difficult or impossible to decide, but one thing is certain, and that is that more people in the future than in the past will regard the whole Salvation Army movement as inspired to an unfortunate degree by motives distinctly personal.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The House Adopts an Appropriation for Its Purchase.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Abraham Lincoln died in a little brick house on Tenth Street, in this city. It stands just opposite the old Ford's Theatre, and a few years ago a Lincoln Memorial Association secured possession of it, by rental, and collected in its rooms a great many articles interesting because of the fact that Lincoln had used them or been in some way associated near or with them.

The charge of a small fee by the association has been the means of maintaining the memorial building, and it has been hoped that the Government would buy it, and afterward maintain it for the use and gratification of the public. Mr. Sayers of Texas, the leading Democratic member of the Appropriations Committee, did a very graceful thing to-day, when he asked that the Sundry Civil bill be increased by the addition of an item of $30,000 for the purchase of the house. There is no stronger advocate of retrenchment in the House of Representatives than Mr. Sayers, but even the successor of Mr. Holman, who is much broader than his predecessor, could not object to such an appropriation, even in hard times.

The amendment was adopted without objection, although it was subject to the point of order that it was new legislation, and that it did not retrench expenditures. There is every probability that the Senate will approve the action of the House. When the building has become the property of the United States, it is expected that the necessary attendance will be provided by the Government, and that the fee for admission will be cut off, thus making one more of the many free sights which so abound in this city, and make it seem to a visitor the greatest of free shows.

OPPOSED BY THE CITY CLUB.

A Committee Will Appear Against the Greater New-York Bill.

The annual meeting of the City Club was held last night at 677 Fifth Avenue. Thirty-four members were present. President James C. Carter presided.

Secretary James W. Pryor reported that the membership of the club has seriously decreased, but in spite of this fact the Trustees are considering the advisability of securing more commodious quarters for the club. The present clubhouse will be occupied for another year. The business offices of the club will soon be moved from 27 Pine Street to the Fifth Avenue house.

In a short speech President Carter said:

If this organization should be lost a vast opportunity for good would be lost. I wish to impress upon every one here the importance of maintaining this club.

Trustees for the various classes were elected as follows: Elihu Root, Joseph Larocque, John E. Parsons, William J. Schieffelin, William B. Hornblower, James W. Pryor, Gustav H. Schwab, J. H. Van Amringe, and Robert W. De Forest.

Joseph H. Choate and President Seth Low of Columbia College declined nominations as Trustees.

John J. Chapman made a speech against the Greater New-York bill. He said that in passing it through the Legislature the Platt "machine" had accomplished one of the cleverest political moves ever known in the history of the State. He added:

We pledge ourselves to have consolidation in November, 1897, without knowing what we are to have. There is never to be a moment for intelligent consideration of the step to be taken. The reigning dynasty at Albany is laying out a plan to hold the State. The Raines bill is the first indication of the line of action.

The club passed a resolution to oppose the Greater New-York bill, and President Carter, Wheeler H. Peckham, and Albert H. Stickney were appointed a committee to represent the club at the hearing before Mayor Strong this afternoon.

NICARAGUA'S LITTLE REBELLION.

Discontented Soldiers in Leon Do Some Shooting.

Genaro Lugo, Secretary of Foreign Relations of Nicaragua, has issued a circular to his Government's Consuls in the United States respecting the recent rebellion in Nicaragua. Copies of it reached New-York yesterday.

After referring to the previous good order and prosperity existing, the circular says:

A military rebellion broke out in the City of Leon, led by the military authorities of that place, and a few hours afterward a considerable force of men, armed with firearms and artillery, attacked the cruiser Angela, stationed at the port of Momotombo, which was preparing to make its customary run to this city, carrying a small detachment of twenty-five soldiers of the Government forces.

The rebels fired upon the vessel, which, owing to the sagacity and valor of the troops defending it, was enabled to get away from the rebels, reaching this city with one dead and several wounded, after having left behind the dead and wounded of the attacking party.

In conclusion the assertion is made that the great mass of the people were opposed to the outbreak.

MR. AND MRS. A. H. PAGET IN TOWN.

Ex-Secretary Whitney Welcomes His Daughter and Son-in-Law.

Almeric Hugh Paget, son of Lord Alfred Paget, and his wife, who was Miss Pauline Whitney, arrived from England on the steamship Majestic yesterday. Their wedding, on Nov. 12, 1895, in St. Thomas's Church, was the most brilliant social function of that year in this city. Ex-Secretary William C. Whitney was on the pier to meet his daughter and son-in-law, and the greetings were hearty.

Mr. Paget was bronzed and in the best of health, and his bride was, many thought, even comelier than when she stood before the marriage altar. Mrs. Paget was delighted to be home again, and was solicitous about the welfare of a magnificent Russian wolfhound she brought from Europe. All went to Mr. Whitney's home, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Brooklyn Yard Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The House Naval Affairs Committee will call upon Secretary of the Navy Herbert in a few days for a copy of the report of the investigation into the employment and discharge of mechanics at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The committee has already been furnished with the findings of the court of inquiry, of which Admiral Phythian was President, but the Navy Department did not produce the report of the proceedings and the complete evidence upon which the court's findings were based. It is deemed essential to an accurate understanding of the situation to have all the information in the matter.

TO DIVIDE THE OFFICES.

Democrats and Republicans Agree on Senate Patronage.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Although the Senate Republicans some time ago nominated candidates for the Senate elective offices, they have made no effort to elect them, and according to the present understanding nothing will be done in that direction, during the present session at least. The reason given is that the Republican leaders dislike to place themselves under obligations to the Populists.

As a matter of fact, they were not averse to a combination which would give them control of the offices, just as they secured control of the committees, but the defection of Senator Butler of North Carolina, (Pop.,) at the time when the deal was about to be carried out, brought them to a standstill.

When Mr. Butler came to Washington he was under an agreement with his colleague, Mr. Pritchard, to vote for Major Shaw of North Carolina for Secretary of the Senate. Pritchard had secured his own election to the Senate by the aid of Major Shaw, and had promised to take care of him.

He found it would be impossible to have him nominated for Secretary of the Senate, and finally agreed to accept for him the post of Sergeant at Arms. When the details of the job were made known in North Carolina, so much opposition was provoked by the supporters of Senator Butler that he concluded to withdraw from his agreement.

As his vote was absolutely essential to the success of the Republican plan to capture all the principal offices, the Republican leaders had to call a halt.

The Democratic Steering Committee, under instructions from the Democratic caucus, then offered to agree to a proportionate division that would give to each Senator control of just so many dollars' worth of patronage, whether his party chanced to be in the majority or not.

A compromise has been effected between the two greater parties, "that avoids victory purchased at the expense of an alliance with the Populists." A list of Senators who have more than the allotted amount of patronage has been made up and the weeding out process is going on.

There are twenty-two changes to be made, which means that twenty-two Democrats will make room for that number of Republicans. This done, the list of subordinates falling under the designation of "personal patronage" will be balanced according to the strength of the three parties in the Chamber.

Under this arrangement, the Populists will be recognized in the proportion of six-eighty-ninths, but they will get no offices of any importances.

Naturally the small army of Senate subordinates is on the anxious seat. An old employe in a minor position said to-day that he would be glad when the final announcement was made, as the strain was more than he cared to bear.

The only satisfaction the men will get who are to walk the plank is that the change is to be made at the opening of the Summer season, rather than at the beginning of Winter.

It has required some close figuring and considerable diplomacy to harmonize the conflicting interests in this deal. The Republican manager of the change has been Senator Elkins, while Col. Bright, the Sergeant at Arms, and Gen. Cox, the Secretary of the Senate, have been in charge of the details for the Democrats, with the Steering Committee behind them.

In some cases it has been possible to equip two Republican Senators from the same State with the desired aggregate of patronage—$2,880 for both—by making an unequal division between two places, and allowing the two Senators to name the incumbents as they choose.

In the Secretary's office there will be three changes, all of the offices being highly paid, but the majority of the men slated for dismissal are special messengers to committees, laborers, extra men, &c., whose Senators may have already retired from the Senate, or are contemplating departure in the near future.

GOV. MORTON DODGES THE CLUB.

Albany Politicians Must Modify or Lose Their Police Bill.

ALBANY, April 1.—Gov. Morton to-day sent a message to certain Albany politicians which leads them to complain that "the hinges in his backbone are rusty this week."

His message was that the Albany Bi-Partisan Police bill had better be recalled for amendment if they did not want it vefoed. The word was taken to the legislators from this district by the Governor's legal adviser, Charles Z. Lincoln, who had come to the conclusion that the bill is unconstitutional. The Albany men will probably withdraw the bill to-morrow.

This action of the Governor is particularly displeasing just at this time, for it endangers the bill. If the measure is to be amended it must be three days on the desks of each House before it can be passed. Then it must be sent to Mayor Thacher for approval or disapproval. He may retain it fifteen days, and if he vetoes it, it must again be repassed by both houses. The end of the session is approaching.

This action of Gov. Morton comes close on the heels of threats that the Albany County influence would be thrown against the Governor's Presidential aspirations if he dared so act. The two delegates to St. Louis have been held as a club to compel him to sign the bill. It is said that when the Governor heard these threats he hardened his heart against entreaties and threats alike and made a mental, if not an expressed determination that the time had come to teach certain people a lesson as to who is the Executive of this State.

The suggestion made to the Albany legislators is that the bill be changed so that the power to appoint Police Commissioners shall be given to the Mayor of the city instead of being put into the hands of the Common Council. The Albany bosses are not pleased at this project, because Mayor Thacher is a Democrat. Some of them are proposing to give the appointing power to the County Judge. The present Judge is a Republican.

If Gov. Morton insists upon taking the appointing power out of the hands of the Mayor, it will doubtless have the effect of nipping in the bud several police bills which have the Platt indorsement, designed to rob Democratic Mayors of the appointing power, which were pointed out in an editorial in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning. Some are saying that Mr. Platt as well as the Albany bosses may ascertain who is Governor now.

TO EXPEDITE MAIL DELIVERY.

A Plan to Facilitate the Reception of Foreign Letters.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Postmaster General has a project for facilitating the home delivery of incoming foreign mails. At present the steamship companies deliver the mail at the New-York Post Office. It is proposed to relieve them of this work, provided they will carry the mails by tug or tender from the steamers at Quarantine to the city, thus avoiding the delay of the mail at Quarantine.

If this be done, the Post Office people must provide a means of transporting the mail to the New-York office, the Forty-second Street Station, and the trains in Jersey City. It is this service which will engage the attention of the authorities, and which will cost $10,000 a year. The gain in time, in the opinion of the Post Office authorities, will warrant this expenditure. Postmaster General Wilson hopes to secure funds for this new feature, so that the new arrangement may go into effect on July 1.

Real First Families.

From The Boston Traveler.

Hon. Gamaliel Bradford, who can trace his lineage back to the Pilgrim fathers, and is a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford of old Colonial days, was elected Governor of a local chapter of the Society of the Mayflower, which was formed recently. The membership of the society is very exclusive, and includes some of the first families of the State, inasmuch as membership is limited to those who trace lineal descent from some one of the Pilgrims who arrived on the Mayflower.

Made Laws by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President has approved the bill to repeal certain provisions of the Revised Statutes relating to appointment of officers in the army and navy of the United States. This is the measure removing the disabilities of United States Army and Navy officers who served under the Confederate Government. He has also signed the bill providing for the disposal of lands lying within the Fort Klamath hay reservation not included in the Klamath Indian Reservation, in Oregon. A private bill for the relief of Michael Ray has become a law without the President's signature.

NEW COMMANDER HERE

SALVATION ARMY WELCOMES COMMISSIONER BOOTH-TUCKER.

Talks of His Mission and of His Plans—Has Only the Kindest Feelings for Ballington Booth—The Army has Outgrown Dependence on Individuals—Will Adapt Himself to the Habits of Americans—Has Been in This Country Before.

Commissioner Frederick St. George de Lautour Booth-Tucker, the new commander of the Salvation Army, arrived on the Majestic yesterday.

Commissioner Carleton boarded the steamship at Quarantine and told Commissioner Booth-Tucker of the death of the child he left apparently convalescent in England. The news was received with resignation, but the bereaved father remained in his cabin until the White Star pier was reached, when a sense of duty impelled him to lay aside his grief and salute the members of the army who had gathered to welcome him.

On the pier were about a hundred Salvationists, both men and women, and the officers with them were Col. Eadie, Brigadiers Perry, Evans, father and son, Majors Marshall and Cox, and Staff Capts. Caygill, Crafts, and Walton. All wore badges on white satin, inscribed "Welcome to Our Commissioners," with the army and American flags and the crest of the Salvationists, with the motto, "Blood and Fire."

As the Majestic was entering the dock Commissioner Booth-Tucker waved his red fatigue cap and shouted, "How's the army?" and his inquiry was responded to with several rounds of cheers which were renewed when he came down the gang plank. He was bareheaded, and many noted his resemblance to Robert Louis Stevenson. Many clasped his hands, and after hastily arranging for his baggage, he came outside the pier, where his wife and one of their sons awaited him in a carriage. They were driven to Commissioner Eva Booth's headquarters in Thirteenth Street, behind the Salvation Army Building.

In the evening Commissioner Booth-Tucker submitted gracefully to interviewing in Major Marshall's quarters.

He paved the way to questions by saying that it was not his first visit to America and that he was in the position of a target for interrogatory. He had come to do his very best for this country.

"If," he continued, "I can do anything for America it will be a vast joy and pleasure for me."

Of his mission here he said his orders to go to America were a great surprise to him, as he had been engrossed with duties in the Foreign Office and in India, where he had "a tall order" because of the launching there of a great social scheme.

"The policy of the Salvation Army here," the Commissioner said, "will not be changed for America, except that we shall look around and see if we can make some extension. The principles of the army are the same all the world over.

"In India, I put on native dress, went barefooted, and ate native food, and was classed as an ultra-national. Now I suppose I shall have to be thoroughly American."

He would, he said, learn to Americanize himself, but wanted help. He had some American blood in his veins, as his grandfather came from Bermuda, went to India, and became Chairman of the old East India Company. Many of the family did Government service in India. He went for five years to the Punjaub as an Assistant Commissioner—one of the 700 civilians who govern the country.

"As to my policy toward the Volunteers," he continued, "I am new here, but it will be a policy of love, not one of hostility."

Commissioner Booth-Tucker talked kindly of Ballington Booth. He said Gen. Booth had intrusted him with no message, but their hopes and expectations were that Ballington would come back to them, and their prayers and faith were in the same direction. Still, it was a great blow to the General.

The Commissioner discussed much idle gossip about himself and Ballington Booth. In regard to an insinuation that matters would not be helped by his arrival, as he and Ballington were estranged because of the writing of the life of Mrs. Booth by the speaker, he said:

"I thought that I and Ballington were the greatest of chums. It is news to me that we are at enmity because of my life of Mrs. Booth. Well, we have and learn. Ballington never said a word of it to me. I was here in the cholera time, and showed Ballington the proofs of the book. Have I met the question? Well, they cannot say that of his sister, my wife. Why, when Ballington was in London we had a most affectionate time.

"I hope to see Ballington Booth, but I don't want to interfere with my wife. She's the best hand at it. No, I have no special instructions from the General. My instructions were general—to do the best I could."

Commissioner Booth said he had no reason to believe communications sent by Ballington Booth to Gen. Booth were delayed with design. In England all interested in the Salvation Army were well informed as to events here. Their hope, faith, and expectations were that Ballington Booth would return to the army.

In regard to the transfer of the army's property here, the Commissioner said that he was to receive it, but while he believed that all arrangements to this end had been made, he had not seen the lawyers.

"Do I think," he asked, "that Ballington Booth ought to grant an interview with his sister? Well I am of the opinion that it is unreasonable to ask the presence of a witness. When you want to make an appeal to a person's heart in such relationship it does not seem right to have any one else present. In such case your talking must drift to the other person. Alone, you would have a jolly good cry and then down you go on your knees and get a blessing."

Commissioner Booth-Tucker talked pointedly on the effect of the withdrawal of Ballington Booth and his wife in the sense of the future of the Salvation Army not being dependent on personality. It had arrived at a point of existence where, if all the leaders were to go, the old women of the slums of Whitechapel would raise up the flag.

Gen. Booth, the Commissioner said, has no plan of visiting America, but he might accept an invitation in the Fall. He was wonderfully impressed by his last visit here.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker will not appear in public until Tuesday, when there is to be a welcoming demonstration at Carnegie Hall. As soon as possible

SOUDAN'S CLOUD LIGHTER

INDICATIONS OF A CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A Member of the Triple Alliance Will Concur with France in Recalling Promises in Regard to Egypt—Assent to Use of the Reserve Fund an Expression of Friendship for Italy—Agreement Is to be Made Public.

PARIS, April 1.—Le Matin says it is stated in Ministerial circles that one of the powers composing the Dreibund has modified its original attitude upon the Egyptian question.

If, in friendship for Italy, it felt compelled to authorize the use of the Egyptian Reserve Fund, this did not imply any intention to assist in the completion of Great Britain's domination in Egypt.

On the contrary, it would concur with France in reminding Great Britain of her repeated promises in regard to Egypt.

The exchange of views on this subject between France and the power mentioned has been verbal, but it is said that a dispatch of the foregoing tenor is expected in time for Premier Bourgeois to use it in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow.

Three warships are lying at Toulon in constant readiness to sail.

LONDON, April 1.—The correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette in Paris cables that there is reason to believe that an agreement, based upon mutual concessions, has been concluded between France and England, in regard to the Egyptian expedition to Dongola, the terms of which will be made public to-morrow.

The Standard to-morrow will publish a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent denying the truth or the statement published in the Paris Matin.

WITNESSED TURKISH ATROCITIES.

An Armenian Woman Fled with Her Two Children.

Mrs. Parantsen Ardzrooni, an Armenian refugee, has reached New-York, after perilous adventures. She visited America twenty years ago with her husband, who studied for the ministry in Philadelphia. On their return, the Turks persecuted them, and her husband died. This was seven years ago. Last September Mrs. Ardzrooni and two of her boys, both under twelve years, left Bitlis for Constantinople.

They witnessed nearly all the butcheries in the Erzroum massacre, but effected their escape, and the aimless stampede of thousands of men, women, and children from the pursuing Turks. Mrs. Ardzrooni was arrested at Trebizond, but secured her release. After nearly starving three months in Constantinople, a friend assisted the small family to reach New-York.

Newark's Aid for Armenians.

The Armenian Relief Association has cabled $3,000 to Miss Clara Barton, through the Constantinople Committee, being the amount raised by citizens of Newark, N. J., at a mass meeting. It is the largest collection raised at any one meeting, and was secured by the energetic action of a committee of ministers and other leading citizens of Newark.

A cablegram from W. W. Peet, Treasurer of the Constantinople Committee, says: "We have 250,000 people on our lists in seventeen distributing centres. We must buy seed to secure future harvests and daily rations must also be kept up to save people from starvation. The urgency is extreme."

The New-York Woman's Auxiliary of the Armenian Relief Association has issued an appeal to the churches, asking that the money usually spent for flowers at Easter be appropriated for the relief of the starving Armenians, as a more acceptable Easter offering. The number of women contributing $100 each for the "One Thousand Women Fund" has reached 125, over 50 being from New-York City.

Contributions should be sent to Charles H. Stout, Esq., Treasurer of the Armenian Relief Association, National Bank of the Republic, 2 Wall Street, New-York City.

KING MENELEK HAS RETREATED.

His Troops Will Rest Until October, and Shoa Acclaims Him.

ROME, April 1.—The report received here to-day that King Menelek and all but one of his chiefs had retreated from Adowa is confirmed by later advices, which add that Menelek will spend the Abyssinian Easter at Magdala, and will thence proceed to Shoa, where he will pass the rainy season. All of his troops will rest until October.

The rains have already begun upon the high plateaus, and it is expected that communication with the Tigre Province will soon be interrupted. It is believed that all of the Italian troops will withdraw to Massowah.

Two thousand Italians, who were captured by Menelek's forces, have been taken to Shoa, where Major Salsa, the Italian officer who was sent to treat with the Abyssinian King and Menelek, will continue the negotiations for peace and the ransom of the prisoners.

Great feastings have been organized in Shoa, in view of the return of Menelek, who is expected to arrive there by Whitsuntide.

The Government has received information that the dervishes made an unsuccessful attack upon Kassala March 25, and that another engagement between the Italians and the dervishes occurred March 28, in which four Italians were killed.

BURGHERS IN AID OF BRITAIN.

Two Hundred Soudanese Have Been Sent from Biera to Buluwayo.

PRETORIA, April 1.—The report current here that the Government of the Transvaal will offer to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, the assistance of the burgher forces against the Matabeles has been officially confirmed. The assistance offered will extend to the protection of the women and children in Matabeleland.

CAPE TOWN, April 1.—Cecil Rhodes, on his way from Beira to Buluwayo, has arrived at Fort Salisbury in safety.

Advices received here state that the Mafeking coach has reached Buluwayo with a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, has authorized the raising of a force of 500 men in Mafeking for service in suppressing the revolt in Matabeleland.

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch from Zanzibar says it is reported there that 200 Soudanese, who were recently convoyed from Fort Said to Beira, have been dispatched to Buluwayo.

RUSSIA CONQUERS A MANUSCRIPT.

Sixth Century Gospels in Silver and Gold on Dyed Vellum.

LONDON, April 1.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that an ancient and beautiful manuscript copy of the Gospels, dating back to the sixth century, was recently found in Asia Minor. It is written on the finest and thinnest of vellum, which is dyed purple.

The letters are in silver, except for the abbreviations and sacred names, which are in gold. Representatives of English and American universities have unsuccessfully sought to obtain possession of the precious manuscript, it having been secured by Russia.

Strike of Vienna's Fire Brigade.

VIENNA, April 1.—Eight members of the Vienna Fire Brigade were dismissed for misconduct yesterday, whereupon the entire corps struck. The municipal authorities have applied to the military, requesting that soldiers be temporarily assigned to fire duty.

Persistent Rumor of Gomez's Death.

MADRID, April 1.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that Capt. Gen. Weyler has been privately informed that the rebel leader, Maximo Gomez, is dead and has been buried on a plantation in the Province of Matanzas.

Germany and Japan Make a Treaty.

BERLIN, April 1.—It is announced here that a commercial treaty has been concluded between Germany and Japan, under the terms of which Germany concedes the abolition of ex-territorial jurisdiction in Japan, the latter, in return, reducing the customs duties on many German imports.

New Chinese Anglo-German Loan.

LONDON, April 1.—The new Chinese Anglo-German loan of £16,000,000 was closed this morning, six hours before the time advertised for the cessation of bids. The loan was over-subscribed in London alone.

Tiresias Simon Sam, Haiti's President.

The Haitian Legation has received a cable dispatch announcing the election of Gen. Tiresias Simon Sam, Minister of War under Hippolyte, as President of Haiti, and that the country continues perfectly quiet.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Liberals in Nicaragua demand that Zelaya resign the Presidency in favor of Vice President Baca and accept the vacant post of Minister to Washington. If he refuses, they threaten to obtain the assistance of Honduras, Salvador, and, possibly, Guatemala and Costa Rica to uphold the constitution.

—The Hon. Edward Blake, Canadian statesman, member of Parliament for South Longford, fell ill in the lobby of the House of Commons of a cold contracted on a voyage to New-Zealand. His health improves steadily.

—The President of the British Board of Agriculture assures the Canadian Minister of Agriculture that the Government will not be able to modify the conditions of the cattle bill against which Canadians ardently protest.

—Cervino, an insurgent leader, was killed in a fight of Spanish troops with filibusters, who were attempting to land near Manzanillo and were repulsed.

—Government troops are pursuing the insurgents under Maceo in the direction of Calmito, near Guanajay, in Pinar del Rio Province.

—Reggio di Calabria had a shock of earthquake. There was no damage, but the inhabitants were in a panic for hours.

—There is a semi-official denial of the report that Captain General Weyler has asked for 40,000 additional troops.

MAYBRICK SENTENCE CRITICISED.

Lord Russell Disappointed at the Home Secretary's Refusal.

LONDON, April 1.—The Release Committee has communicated to Lord Russell, the Lord Chief Justice, the refusal of the Home Secretary, Sir Matthew Ridley, to release Mrs. Maybrick, who is now serving a life sentence for poisoning her husband.

Lord Russell replied that he was greatly disappointed at the result of the effort to secure Mrs. Maybrick's freedom, adding that he himself had communicated to the Home Secretary a strong opinion that the prisoner ought to be released.

NO TRACE OF THE WILY CUBAN.

August Belmont & Co. Seeking Mendoza, Who Got $24,000 from Them.

August Belmont & Co. have received no definite report from the detectives engaged about a fortnight ago to look for a Cuban calling himself Manuel Gonzales Mendoza, who obtained $24,000 from the firm on March 12, on forged letters and a forged draft. It is supposed that he is in the West, where the police are watching for him.

Mendoza arrived here from Havana on March 11. On the following day he presented the draft at the bankers', with a letter of introduction, apparently from José Hidalgo & Co., bankers and general agents of the Ward Steamship Line in Havana. He learned that the money could not be paid unless he were identified. For that purpose he called on G. de Zaldo, the resident partner of Hidalgo & Co., at the Ward Line offices. Mr. de Zaldo declined to identify him. He returned to Belmont & Co.'s office, to which the Havana mail had brought a letter, apparently from Hidalgo & Co., recommending Mendoza, and inclosing his autograph. He received a pleasant greeting, and was asked to write his signature. Since his identity seemed now established, the money was given to him.

Mendoza kept open house at the Hotel America for a day or so, and then went away, saying he was bound for Chicago.

August Belmont & Co. did not suspect that the man was a swindler until, having advised Hidalgo & Co. of the payment of the draft, a reply came that no such draft had been made. It is believed that Mendoza is one of a gang which has operated from Havana, possibly in collusion with some one having access to the cable office there, and has victimized banks in Havana and elsewhere. Several of the gang are in prison.

The Storm in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 1.—At Royalton yesterday the snowstorm continued all day. Eighteen inches fell. At Owatonna the storm changed suddenly into a heavy thunderstorm with much lightning. This was soon followed by a severe hailstorm, which lasted nearly half an hour, during which four inches fell. At Little Falls two feet of snow fell and trains were delayed. In South Dakota the snow is reported to be very deep, the conditions being the same as experienced in Minnesota. An ice shove started at Marinette, Wis., on Green Bay, yesterday, which may cause great damage to property before it subsides. The ice on the east shore has broken up, and, shoved by a strong east wind, it has pushed upon the shore twenty-five feet high, and, with the wind a regular hurricane from the east, it keeps increasing in height.

Mr. Hollins Remains a Director.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company, held yesterday, H. B. Hollins withdrew his resignation as a Director, having expressed to President R. D. Evans his regard at having tendered it. In a letter addressed to Mr. Evans he wished the company success, and gave assurance of his co-operation in the present management. The Treasurer's report showed that all the bills payable of the United States Rubber Company had been paid, and that there was $475,000 on deposit in the banks. The company started yesterday to take an inventory of the stock of all companies belonging to it, preparatory to a complete statement to be made at the annual meeting May 11.

Berkeley Corps Prize Drill.

The sixteenth annual prize drill of the Berkeley School Corps was held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, last night. Major Gen. Horace Porter reviewed the companies. After an interesting programme of drills, the colors were awarded by Capt. A. Keek, Lieut. Clark, and Adjt. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment to Company B. Capt. A. S. Williams and Lieut. H. L. Harding received the colors for the company.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Capt. B. W. Doyle, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Lead Company, for many years a popular Captain of a steamboat on the Ohio River, and for a time secretary to J. D. Layng, General Manager of the West Short Railroad, died Tuesday night at his home, in Sewickley, Penn. Death resulted from diabetes. He leaves a wife and three children.

—C. H. Haywood of Holyoke, Mass., a prominent business man, died yesterday. He had been Treasurer of the Deane Steamboat Company, President of the Holyoke National Bank, and a Director of the Holyoke Street Railway Company, and of the Springfield Safe Deposit Company.

—Ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn died at his home, in Lockport, yesterday. He had been ill for some time with cancer of the stomach. Mr. Van Horn had long been prominent in State politics, and for two terms represented his district in Congress.

—Frederick A. Humphrey, said to be the oldest member of the Masonic order in the United States, died at his home, at Shopiere, near Janesville, Wis., Tuesday. He was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1801, and had been a Free Mason seventy-four years.

—Simon L. Gould, the inventor of the pulp engine bearing his name, and of several valuable and widely known appliances in the manufacture of paper, died at Gardiner, Me., yesterday. He was seventy-three years old.

—J. V. Gilbert, aged seventy-five years, died at East Jacksonville, Fla., yesterday. Mr. Gilbert was widely known in the theatrical profession. He managed a company years before the war.

—Samuel Sanders of Rahway, N. J., died yesterday from pneumonia. He was a retired merchant, having large interests in real estate. He was sixty-three years old.

—Thomas Q. Barbour, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, died in Indianapolis Tuesday night from a stroke of paralysis.

REED MEN ARE WHISTLING

Continued from Page 1.

Mr. Aldrich's statements. The State of Virginia was getting away from the anti-McKinley men, and they knew it. So were the other States mentioned. That was all he wished to say.

CHANDLER EXPLAINS.

Insists that New-Hampshire Really Favors Reed.

CONCORD, N. H., April 1.—Senator Chandler's paper, The Evening Monitor, publishes the following letter to-night, which the Senator sent to Senator Lodge last evening:

The ludicrous incongruity between the delegates elected and the last resolution of the series adopted by to-day's convention needs an explanation from me. A short time ago a McKinley movement was organized in Manchester, which was lead by Henry M. Putney of The Mirror newspaper.

The pretext of the outbreak was my denunciation of the campaign methods of Messrs. Osborne and Hanna, which The Mirror represented as an assault upon Mr. McKinley personally. The argument seemed to be because Mr. Chandler had injudiciously told the truth about Osborne and Hanna, therefore New-Hampshire ought to abandon Mr. Reed and support Mr. McKinley. An assumed virtuous indignation was to change men's deliberately formed opinions.

The movement did not seem to threaten anything serious. Public opinion settled upon eight persons for delegates known to be favorable to Mr. Reed. Yesterday Mr. Putney came to Concord as the advance guard of the Manchester delegates. He had been designated by the State Committee, with two other gentlemen, as an Advisory Committee on Platform. He called on me, and asked for my views. I began by saying that I assumed that no resolution concerning Presidential candidates would be adopted, as we had not done that even during the exciting days of the Blaine canvasses. He said that if "resolution" instructions for Reed was proposed, the Manchester delegates would oppose it. I replied that no such "resolution" was desired, but that the delegates ought to be instructed, and free and uncontrolled by resolutions of any kind, as they always had gone. I understod him to assent to this plan. I then expressed my views as to the currency plan, and he thereupon asked me to hear him read his resolutions, which I did, and gave them my assent. They were literally those adopted to-day by the convention without the last resolution so adopted. He went away, and I saw him no more to speak to him, until he appeared on the stage of the convention.

Just before starting for the convention, which met at 11 A. M., I heard accidentally that the Committee on Resolutions the night before had decided to add to the platform which had been shown to me a resolution declaring that Mr. Reed was noble and illustrious, and that Mr. McKinley was pure and able; that New-Hampshire could be happy with either, and preferred one or the other. I also learned that it had been arranged to keep this decision a secret from me to as late a moment as possible.

Immediately I asked the committee to my room, also such candidates for delegates as could be found, and a few other friends, and we consulted hastily. The candidates said that they had all been known for weeks as unreservedly for Reed; that they were sure of an election by acclamation; that a disturbance in the convention was undesirable, and that it was possible, although not probable, that of the 700 delegates then pouring into town from the cars, a majority might be found against us if we had an acrimonious debate on an attempt to defeat a resolution, and that they thought we had better let the whole platform pass without a quarrel. As I was embarrassed by the fact that I was to preside at the convention and had no time to arrange the programme of a fight, I reluctantly yielded to their opinion and we went to the hall. The convention met a little after 11. We nominated the delegates by acclamation, and adopted the platform as a whole unanimously. A motion was made by a Boston broker to substitute for the currency plank the single gold standard resolution of the Massachusetts Convention, which was opposed by Senator Gallinger and others, and only received one vote, that of the broker himself. I was unsulted to the opinion of New-Hampshire and to the candidacy of Mr. Reed, who is a bimetallist. The convention ended before 1 o'clock, joyous and enthusiastic over the prospect of an overwhelming Republican victory in State and Nation. This explanation may not be satisfactory, but it is all I can make.

I confess I was unprepared at the moment of entering the convention for the device which was the ultimate development of the Osborne-Hanna movement in New-Hampshire. Our self-restraint was cowardly. It was the opinion of good judges, and it was clear to me after all the delegates had assembled in the hall and cheered, first the name of Reed and later the name of McKinley, that the convention was for Reed two or three to one.

I have acquiesced in such an act of cowardice once before, when we allowed to pass the resolution of the New-Hampshire Convention of 1877 that Hayes's Administration was good and pure, rather than have a bitter controversy over the question whether its conduct had been dishonorable in surrendering to Democratic usurpers the lawful Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina, whose title was as good as that of Mr. Hayes's.

I saw and denounced another such act of cowardice when, on a foolish pretext that it was necessary in order to count in Mr. Hayes, it was agreed by Ohio statesmen to make the aforesaid surrender of two lawful Southern Governments. Hayes and Packard, and Chamberlain and Republican homes might all have been saved if the Republicans had shown the courage of their convictions. So the mongrel resolution of to-day might have been easily defeated if men had not cried peace when honest, manly warfare was required. But the delegates are all for Reed, and I do not think Hanna can capture any one of them at any stage of the contest.

Some of Mr. Chandler's friends are as bitter in their comments on the trick played upon them as is Mr. Chandler himself.

NEW-YORKERS' VIEWS.

Norman E. Mack Says Harrison Will Loom Up at St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Norman E. Mack of Buffalo arrived in Washington to-night and went to the Shoreham. He is on a pleasure trip, and will go to Old Point Comfort in a day or two to remain until the backbone of the Buffalo Winter is broken. Mr. Mack said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the Democrats of New-York State were very much encouraged with the political outlook and that popular disgust with the Raines law was increasing very rapidly. "There are only two men in New-York State who really favor the Raines law," Mr. Mack declared. "They are Thomas C. Platt and the Rev. Thomas W. Dixon." Mr. Mack added that while the Democrats of the State were growing more hopeful, there was no talk as yet of candidates.

While he was discussing the situation, Col. De S. Alexander of Buffalo, the Republican who received Platt and Quay in the interest of the Morton boom, entered the lobby in company with L. T. Michener, the law partner of W. W. Dudley. Col. Alexander greeted Mr. Mack, and introduced Mr. Michener, and then the talk turned upon the chances of the different Republican candidates. Mr. Mack expressed the opinion that the Morton boom would fall to pieces shortly after its arrival in St. Louis, and that Harrison would loom up as a candidate. Col. Alexander declared that Gov. Morton was very much in earnest, and had many friends.

A few minutes later Col. Alexander and Mr. Michener sent their cards to Thomas B. Reed, and were shown to his apartments.

A SPLIT IN ALABAMA.

Two Sets of Delegates Will Be Sent to St. Louis.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 1.—There will be two Republican State Conventions and two sets of delegates to the Republican National Convention from Alabama this year. Robert Barbour, Lewis E. Parsons, and other Reed and Morton leaders state it as their conviction that there have been so many contests in the counties in the choice of delegates to the State Convention, set for April 28, that it is useless to look for reconciliation.

McKinley has the majority of the State Committee and will control the temporary organization of the convention, but the anti-McKinley forces already admit they will not accept the McKinley officers.

The Reed, Morton, Allison, and Quay men will have to hold a convention of their own, as they say they will. There will thus be two sets of four delegates-at-large of the eighteen district delegates. Leaders on both sides agree that half at least will have contestants. As a prominent Reed leader put it to-day, it will take the Committee on Credentials at St. Louis to determine the qualifications of three-fourths of the delegates from Alabama.

NEW-JERSEY NOMINATIONS.

Mayor Lebkuecher of Newark a Candidate for Re-election.

NEWARK, N. J., April 1.—The following are the nominations made by the Republican City Convention to-night: Julius A. Lebkuecher, for Mayor, (renominated;) Abram Jaroleum and Henry B. Bailey, for Commissioners of the Board of Public Works, and Henry Merz, for Trustee of the City Home.

ORANGE, N. J., April 1.—The Republican City Convention renominated Mayor John Gill. James S. Holmes, Jr., was nominated for President of the Common Council.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., April 1.—James T. B. Collins was nominated for Police Recorder to-night by the Republican City Convention. William J. Morrison was nominated for President of the Council.

INDEMNITY FOR URUAN AFFAIR.

Venezuela Expects to Pay for Damages to Great Britain.

LONDON, April 1.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Caracas, capital of Venezuela, saying that, according to a telegram received there from Washington, Great Britain will receive £1,000 indemnity on account of the Uruan incident.

The local press, the dispatch says, condemns the weakness of the Government. The public generally are apathetic upon the subject.

CLOSING DOWN THEIR WORKS.

Not Willing to Risk Money in the Disputed Venezuelan Territory.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—British Guiana papers, dated as late as March 18, which reached the Bureau of American Republics to-day, indicate the abandonment of Great Britain's determination to insist upon retaining all the settlements established by Englishmen throughout the disputed territory should the Venezuela claims be sustained. In regard to these settlements Lord Salisbury wrote Secretary Olney four months ago that under no circumstances could they ever be surrendered to alien jurisdiction. The Georgetown Chronicle, however, in its issue of March 18, says:

The public generally, and those interested in mining concerns particularly, have learned with regret that work has been closed down on the properties of the Winter syndicate, the Barbey syndicate, and the Barima Development Company. It is alleged that the reason the properties have decided to adopt this course is because they do not consider that, in the unsettled state of the boundary question, their rights are at present sufficiently secure to justify them in incurring the heavy expenditure which continued prosecution of the work would require.

In another part of the paper a statement from Mr. Connolly, Superintendent of the Barima Company, is published, declaring that he had received instructions from London not to incur any additional heavy expenses until the Government gave grants to the property, "the company's solicitors thinking it would be injudicious in the present position of the Venezuelan boundary dispute to spend money developing property which might be taken from them without compensation." Other superintendents had received similar instructions from London headquarters.

The location of these companies is the richest gold field that has yet been found in Guiana, and the capital already invested there is greater than in any other locality in the colony.

FLOODS AND BIG ICE GORGES.

Mohawk and Genesee Rivers Causing Damage and Delays.

ALBANY, April 1.—The freshet is assuming big proportions once more, but it is not expected that much damage will result. It is reported that the eastern portion of the big ice gorge at Stockport is broken, and this means much to the merchants at Albany, as it is looked upon as a guarantee that no very high water need be expected. The trains on the Central Road are all late.

The ice gorge and high water in the Mohawk River cause considerable uneasiness in that section. Trains are blocked and railroad tracks torn up by the ice at many points. The water is, however, receding where not dammed up by the ice.

The New-York Central tracks are blocked and the West Shore trucks were used by the Central between Utica and Albany.

The New-York Central tracks at Palatine Bridge are a foot under water and the station surrounded. Some of the residents in the lower portion of Canajoharie have moved out, the water having reached the first floors of their houses.

ROCHESTER, April 1.—The Genesee River is still rising. Exchange Street, from Glasgow Street to the jail, is under water. Only one train has been sent out from the Erie depot, and trains will hereafter be started from above Clarissa Street bridge, a mile above the city. All factories on Graves Street are closed down. The water in the cellar of the Commercial Bank, on Main Street bridge, is four feet deep.

Telegrams from up the river, in the vicinity of Mount Morris, Genesee, Avon, and Dansville, say that the river is still rising.

W. V. DRAPER WENT TO A CELL.

Wanted It Known that E. A. Hurry's Son-in-Law Had Been Arrested.

When William V. Draper and Miss Helen Schuyler Hurry were married in Brooklyn in May, 1893, they omitted the formality of obtaining the consent of the bride's father, Edmund A. Hurry. For this Mr. Hurry has never forgiven them. Consequently, when a newspaper published a story that they had separated, that Mr. Draper was living in bachelor quarters in New-York while his wife had been visiting relatives in the country, Mr. Draper suspected that his father-in-law was responsible for the untrue publication.

Mr. Draper went to Mr. Hurry's house, 113 East Thirty-eighth Street. Tuesday night to ask for an explanation and to tell how devoted he and his wife are to each other. He was standing at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, about ten minutes later, his hat dented in, and his clothes considerably rumpled. A small crowd surrounded him, and when Roundsman Riedel asked the cause of the commotion, somebody said Mr. Draper had a revolver. Riedel found the revolver in Draper's pocket and took him to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, where he was locked up for carrying concealed weapons. Mr. Draper said he had carried the revolver for years; he had not used it, nor had he attempted to use it. He had been assaulted in his father-in-law's house and had been chased to the end of the block, he declared.

Mr. Draper notified his wife of his arrest. She had come from her home in Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y., to contradict the story of their separation, and she met him at the police station yesterday morning and accompanied him to the Yorkville Police Court. Charged with carrying a concealed weapon, Mr. Draper pleaded guilty. He said he had been a Deputy Sheriff and had carried the revolver for years, but had never used it. Magistrate Deuel said he would inflict the lowest possible fine, $1.

"If I don't pay that fine, shall I be locked up?" asked Draper.

"You certainly will," answered the Magistrate.

"Well, that will just suit me. I want to show those society people who think so much of Edmund A. Hurry that he had his son-in-law arrested and locked up."

"Oh, please don't go to jail," the wife pleaded. "Pay the fine and let us get away."

Mr. Draper was obdurate. He refused to pay the fine, and was locked up. Mrs. Draper went away, promising to call for him at 4 o'clock, when she was told the imprisonment would end. Mr. Draper, however, in less than an hour, paid his fine and was released. His revolver was confiscated.

Mrs. Draper has been living in Highland Falls, with Mr. Draper's relatives, and Mr. Draper has been going there from Friday to Monday of each week. The rest of the week he occupies a furnished room at 5 East Twenty-seventh Street. This is what probably gave rise to the story of a quarrel.

Resign from the Ninth Regiment.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—The resignations of Godfrey A. S. Wieniss, First Lieutenant; William H. Truman, First Lieutenant, and D. B. Pratt, First Lieutenant, in the Ninth Regiment, were received to-day, and they were given full discharges.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—WINDSOR—Henry Phipps, Jr., of Pittsburg.

—NORMANDIE—Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton.

—PLAZA—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Byron Weston of Massachusetts.

—MURRAY HILL—Prof. James R. Truax of Union College.

—ALBEMARLE—W. Rawson Shaw, member of Parliament of England.

—HOFFMAN—Lieut. Col. A. Strathey of Montreal, Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, and S. T. Everett of Cleveland.

—HOLLAND—Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, and John E. Thayer, Bayard Thayer, and Oliver Ames of Boston.

—WALDORF—Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, John W. Dwight of Dryden, N. Y., and Robert C. Pruyn of Albany.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison and Daniel M. Ransdell of Indianapolis, Domingo Gana, Chilian Minister at Washington, and Charles A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis.

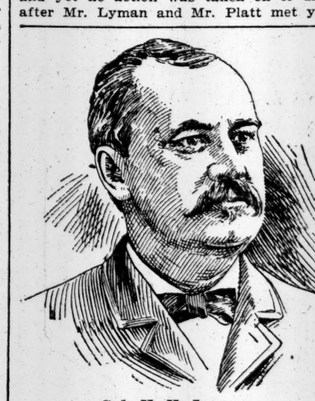
LYMAN AND PLATT MEET

SENATE CONFIRMS NEW EXCISE HEAD A FEW HOURS LATER.

The Commissioner and the Machine Managers Are Getting on Very Well Together—Declares that He Did Not Say He Would Conduct His Office in a Non-Partisan Way—Talks About the New Place—Hilliard's Chance as a Deputy.

Henry H. Lyman, the new State Excise Commissioner, reached this city late Tuesday night and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He was astir early yesterday, and took breakfast with ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Lyman as Commissioner not many hours later.

The captious critics about the hotel were remarking last night that Mr. Lyman's nomination was in the Senate Tuesday, and yet no action was taken on it until after Mr. Lyman and Mr. Platt met yesterday. The two things might bear no more relation to each other than a cow does to a cucumber, but then captious critics are plentiful.



Col. H. H. Lyman,
State Excise Commissioner.

The Platt men were expressing themselves last night as thoroughly delighted with Mr. Lyman. He was a figure of great interest in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Tall, thick-set, sandy of complexion, and with a square jaw, he looks like a forceful and determined man.

John T. Mott, ex-Assemblyman P. W. Cullinan, and Senator Mullin, all of Oswego, came to this city with Mr. Lyman.

Mr. Mott is Mr. Platt's Republican State Committeeman from Oswego. He is President of the First National Bank of Oswego, and Mr. Lyman is its Vice President. Mr. Cullinan is Mr. Lyman's lawyer.

After talking with Mr. Platt, the new Commissioner visited Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, in the headquarters, at the hotel. They talked together for some time. Mr. Lyman and the machine managers are getting on very well together. Mr. Lyman was asked yesterday whether it was true that he had said in an interview that he proposed to conduct the business of his office in a non-partisan way. He answered that he had not. "I said I would conduct the office in a strictly businesslike manner."

John W. Vrooman, who had a long talk with Mr. Lyman, said there was no truth in the story that Mr. Lyman would conduct his office in a non-partisan way. He was certain, however, that he would conduct it on solid business principles. Mr. Vrooman also said that, although Mr. Lyman was an organization man, he was not the kind of machine man who would take his medicine no matter how it was handed out to him.

Mr. Lyman and Mr. Mott went to the American Exchange National Bank in the morning to attend to some business connected with bonds of the City of Oswego.

They saw Mr. Platt more than once during the day, and Mr. Lyman was closeted with the ex-Senator last night. In reply to questions asked of him by reporters, Commissioner Lyman gave out the following statement last night:

"I came to the city last night to transact some private business which I wanted to dispose of before entering upon the discharge of my duties as Excise Commissioner of the State, if my nomination were confirmed by the Senate. I was informed today of such confirmation and shall accordingly return to Albany to-night to file my official bond and take the constitutional oath of office.

"I was not a candidate for the office, and it came to me entirely unsolicited, and I, therefore, enter upon the discharge of its duties unembarrassed by pledges of any sort.

"The office is chiefly of a fiscal character after its organization is effected. The duty of enforcing the principal provisions of the law rests in the first instance with the existing duly constituted authorities in the respective counties, cities, &c., of the State, and I have no doubt they will enforce it in the same just and impartial manner they enforce the other laws of the State. The people of this State are of a law-abiding character, and I confidently believe the action of their public officials will be in the line of a faithful administration of the law.

"I say nothing about appointments at this time. I shall address myself first to the preparation of books, papers, blanks, instructions, &c., incidental to the creation of the necessary machinery to put the law into operation, and after that is done shall consider appointments."

Senator Mullin saw Mr. Platt last night. The Senator was asked if he knew who was going to be the Deputy State Commissioner. He said he did not, and he added: "I don't think Mr. Lyman does as yet."

Senator Mullin also said that he had already received personally fifty requests from men who wanted to be appointed Inspectors, and who wanted to have him secure the appointments for them.

Mr. Platt undoubtedly told Mr. Lyman that the organization in this city wanted George Hilliard, the Platt leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District, named as deputy for this city, and it is just as probable that Mr. Lyman agreed to this.

As told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, the Platt leaders met at Terrace Garden Tuesday night and selected Mr. Hilliard as their candidate. At this meeting Jacob M. Patterson backed ex-Internal Revenue Collector Ferdinand Eidman for the place, and Cornelius Van Cott backed Lucas L. Van Allen. Fred S. Gibbs also had a candidate. When the Twenty-third Assembly District was reached on the roll call Abraham Gruber made a speech nominating Mr. Hilliard.

There was much changing of votes to Mr. Hilliard, whose name had not previously been mentioned, and very quickly he was made the organization candidate. These facts were laid before Mr. Lyman yesterday.

John T. Mott said that Mr. Platt was highly satisfied with Mr. Lyman's selection as Commissioner.

"Mr. Platt," said Mr. Mott, "had already committed himself to another man for the place—Col. Dunn, I believe—or else he would have supported Lyman. Of course, he is satisfied with the selection by Gov. Morton. Mr. Lyman is a regular organization Republican, and has always been friendly with Mr. Platt. All these attempts to show that he has been antagonistic or a bit shaky in regard to the organization are foolish. It must be remembered that ex-Senator Platt and ex-Senator Warner Miller recommended Mr. Lyman for appointment on the Forestry Commission. They knew he was able and a man of more than ordinary executive ability."

Sheriff Buttling, County Clerk Saffen, Controller Palmer, and State Committeeman W. W. Goodrich of Kings County called on Mr. Lyman yesterday in reference to the appointment of a deputy for Kings County. What they wanted to learn was whether their faction of the party was going to get the deputy. What success they met with is not known. They also called on Mr. Platt.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Mr. Lyman Made Commissioner by a Strict Party Vote.

ALBANY, April 1.—Those people who came to apply to Excise Commissioner Lyman for places in the liquor bureau to-day were respectfully referred to the political headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New-York. They were told that Mr. Lyman had gone there. It caused some comment that he should have hastened to Mr. Platt's hotel before his nomination as Excise Commissioner had been confirmed by the Senate. The common remark heard in the corridors was that he had gone for orders rather early.

The Finance Committee held a meeting this morning, and, without any objection, decided to report Col. Lyman's name to the Senate favorably for confirmation. When Senator Mullin made the report to the Senate, Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, announced that it was his purpose to oppose the confirmation because he believed the bill which created the office of Excise Commissioner had been passed in violation of parliamentary rules, the rules of the legislative body, and the provisions of the Constitution.

"I was not present this morning, when the nomination of Mr. Lyman was acted upon by the Finance Committee," said Senator Cantor. "I regret that it is impossible for me to act favorably on the confirmation. But I am forced to oppose such action by the Senate on the ground that the bill was not passed in accordance with the constitutional requirements for the conduct of legislation.

"Parliamentary rules were grossly violated in the effort to rush this measure through the legislative bodies, and the prescribed rules of procedure were ignored and overridden. I take this position, knowing the circumstances under which the bill was passed, and must decline to vote for confirmation. I should take the same action were any other man nominated for the place."

There was no further debate on the subject. As soon as Mr. Cantor sat down, Lieut. Gov. Saxton directed the Clerk to call the roll on the adoption of the report.

Every Republican present voted in favor of confirmation. Every Democrat present voted against it. The votes were 30 in favor and 12 against it.

A PLAY WITH A PAST.

"Die Weber" Will Not Cause Here, However, the Slightest Excitement.

Except for a performance or two down in Darkest Bowery by amateurs in both acting and Anarchy, Gerhart Hauptmann's famous play, "Die Weber," was, until last night, known to New-Yorkers only by the accounts of it which they had read in dispatches and letters from Berlin and Vienna. As those accounts had detailed at great length its curious experiences with the German and Austrian censors, there was naturally much interest manifested by the German-speaking residents of this city when Manager Conried announced a careful and adequate presentation of the drama, and the Irving Place Theatre was densely crowded, up stairs and down, when the curtain rose on the first act, by people prepared to see portrayed with intense and moving realism the wrongs and sufferings of the working classes. Abroad the authorities decided that the picture was a dangerously exciting one, and interdicted its exhibition. Later the ban was removed in the Prussian capital, but it still continues in some of the provincial cities, and was never removed at all in parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This formed an excellent preliminary advertisement here for Hauptmann's work, and, as stated, served to attract an expectant throng, desirous of seeing if the piece really deserved either the praise or the condemnation it had received.

Long before the five ponderous acts were over, the general verdict was probably to the effect that, while in Germany the play would for good reason attract much notice from those who look from political and economic standpoints even at matters of art, here it would be regarded simply as a series of episodes, unconnected by true dramatic action, and full of harangues of which the length was even more noticeable than the truth or the passion. For Hauptmann is not a Dumas. The latter often, perhaps invariably, started with the firm intention to preach a sermon or to prove a theorem, but he invariably ended by writing a play. The German, at least in this instance, only preached the sermon. "Die Weber" is sincere, it states terrible facts with terrible energy, it shows the exploited workingman and workingwoman driven to desperation by hunger; but it does all this directly, not incidentally, and therefore it is not a great or a good play, and there may be some doubt if it is a play at all.

Some difficulty, moreover, will be felt by American auditors in understanding why only the upper, or authoritative, classes in Germany objected to Hauptmann's "drame a thèse." Not less clearly than it shows the wrongs of the people does it exhibit the people's folly, their hastiness to adopt measures from which no good can come, the ignorance of their self-appointed leaders, and the pitiful results of spasmodic resorts to violence and destruction. The havoc furnished too much of the inspiration which ended last night in the sacking of Dreissiger's house, and the form of the old weaver as he lay on his loom in the last scene was the author's confession that for the conditions he hates he has not yet discovered

IVES DEFEATED SCHAEFER

SOME PRETTY SHOTS BY THE EXPERTS AT THE NEW BILLIARD GAME.

Schaefer to Issue a Challenge to Ives for a Contest for the All-Around Billiard Championship of the World—Last Evening's Contest a Hard-Fought Battle Full of Brilliant Exhibitions of Nursing and Open Play.

Ives defeated Schaefer in the third game of the eighteen-inch balk line billiard tournament at the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden last evening. The room was crowded, fully 100 ladies being present to watch the battle of the two experts, whose meeting had been looked for with such great interest by all lovers of billiards. Schaefer opened brilliantly, but failed sadly in the middle of the game, and tailed off badly toward the end.

Ives, on the other hand, began rather weakly, but rallied at the end, and played better and better the longer he played. Both were nervous at times, and failed to make simple shots. Ives had all the best of the leaves during all the play, and Schaefer had bad luck in half a dozen innings in this respect.

Before the game it was announced that, at the conclusion of this tourney, Mr. Warner, representing Schaefer, would challenge Ives to a series of games for the all-around billiard championship of the world, for $1,000 a side and the gate receipts. Schaefer wants a series of five games at the eighteen-inch balk line, cushion caroms, the old-fashioned game of "straight billiards," the bank-shot game, and the three-cushion game. The number of points at each game is to be decided mutually if the challenge is accepted; all the games to be played here in one week, and the winner to be entitled to be called the "all-around billiard champion of the world."

The first attempt at banking for a shot resulted in both balls landing so nearly on a line that neither the players nor the referee could decide which had won. So they banked again, and this time Ives had about an eighth of an inch the best of it. Choosing the white ball, he started confidently and seemed surprised when he missed. But he was no more so than was Schaefer, when after two carroms he missed an easy cushion carrom.

The balls were left near the lower rail, and there Ives began what proved to be a run of 30, the ninth shot of which being a most enjoyable one to the throng. It was a jump and a cushion shot that he played twice on Tuesday evening, and which he is said to have caught from John Roberts when the young man from the Badger State took an incursion into the realm of English billiards. The cue ball is jumped to the top of the first object ball, over the second to the cushion, and thence back to the second ball to complete the carrom. It is a shot that catches the crowd, for half of them laugh at it as a "scratch," and the rest think it to be "a case of pure luck."

The twenty-third shot was a pretty bank at the lower rail, and the thirty-fourth required a long carrom across the length of the table to make it and get the balls in the upper corner. There, when he had the balls in a good position, he made a short and easy draw that was so delicate that in the confusion resulting from injecting a new umpire—Ferdinand Poggenburg, the Hoboken bank's cierk—the crack amateur—he shot was lost, as Mr. Poggenburg, when appealed to, had to say, "I did not see the count."

The next four turns of the cue brought little to either player. In the fourth Ives seemingly missed the second shot, and was about to sit down when the referee allowed it. It rather rattled Ives, who made the next shot, but missed an easy cushion, and Schaefer got his first chance for a run. He put thirty-five to his credit on careful play, most of them on the balk-line nurse at the upper end of the table, the last of these a draw and drive across the table for position. He got the position all right, but in trying to make another draw jumped his ball off the table, and so ended the inning.

After Ives had failed to score in his half of the fifth inning, Schaefer took his place for his best run of the evening—115. He began with a draw and a drive for position, which left him a delicate bank shot. This accomplished, he sent the balls up to the head of the table, where he began an exposition of his ability at nursing on the balk lines at the new game. After picking up five on the side line, he got the balls astride the line at the head of the table, and there added seven more to his total, keeping the balls well in hand until the forty-fourth shot. A little open-table play-

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ing followed, until with the call of fifty-two he drove the red around the table. He got the balls together all right, but a faulty stroke broke them, and two more drives had to follow before he had them fixed. He nursed them for seven, and drove again to make the sixty-third carom. On the seventy-second shot he again broke them into from the head of the table, and was forced to play in succession a massé, a draw, and drive, a follow, a simple carom, and a draw with two cushions before he got them astride the balk line. Then he coddled and cuddled them, fondled and coaxed them until he added twenty to his score, twice getting them in anchor for three shots each. The ninety-seventh shot was a long massé to the upper side cushion, and the next shot a massé on the open table, the shot that marked the completion of the century being a draw and drive for position that netted him fourteen points. The call of 115 and the last shot to count was a massé, Schaefer falling on a two-cushion shot the entire length of the table.

The long run of the veteran was greeted with round and round of applause, and the crowd decided that "Old Man Schaefer" had renewed his youth and was to be reckoned as "very much in it" whenever any sort of billiards was talked of in the future.

His exhibition had spurred his younger rival, and, as he had the balls well placed, Ives started in for a run of 73, nearly all of which were made on delicate plays at the head of the table. The thirtieth shot broke them out of balk into the right upper corner, and in such a bad place that the Badger boy had to climb all over the table before he could get a place from which he could make the plain cushion carrom necessary to count. He got there all right, however, and held them there until he had scored 73. Then they were so placed as to necessitate a fine bank shot. It proved too much of a task for the Michigan lad, for he failed to hit anything but the cushion, thus giving one point to his opponent.

With the balls left well for him, Schaefer, who now had a lead of 37 points, put 66 more to his credit before retiring on what looked to be an easy cushion shot. The first 34 shots of this run were made in the upper left end of the table, but the next broke them out of balk badly, so that a sharp cross-table two-cushion shot that followed set the crowd to applauding liberally. With all three balls frozen when he counted 42, he next made a very delicate and pretty bank from the upper left jaw, he having the option of making this shot instead of spotting the balls. It was a shot that deserved the applause it evoked, and left him in good position to run up to 58. Then he made one of the prettiest position shots of the evening—an around-the-table shot that necessitated absolute accuracy at the jaw—and yet, magnificent as was the play, the crowd did not notice it, though ready to applaud a series of more fundamental masses, such as all good amateur players can make easily. The last successful shot of the inning was a long spread draw across the length of the foot rail, one cushion being taken. Schaefer sat down 103 points in the lead.

Ives got 27 easy ones in the next inning and was stopped by an unlucky kiss of a drive to the rail. Until the tenth inning the play was tame.

Ives began the tenth with a run of 70, all being made by a series of delicate drives, draws, and spreads, until the last shot, which was a massé from the lower left jaw up the side rail, about two feet and a half. He missed by a hair a round-the-table shot which left Schaefer's ball in the jaw in the lower left corner, with the red ball directly in front of him. It would have been little less than a miracle had he counted. The miracle did not happen, and the miss left the balls splendidly set up for Ives.

So charming was the leave that the youngster utilized it for the best run of the evening—119. He used the balk-line nurse successfully for 21 shots and then, with a massé, got the balls in the upper left corner where they were kept until he finished his run. Shot 52 was a delicate massé from a frozen ball to get out of balk that was very delicately executed; 65 was a fine bank, and 67 and 68 were long drives from draws for position, both cleverly done. The 100th shot, which, as usual, was loudly applauded, was a dainty single-cushion made into the right upper corner. Ives failed on a single-cushion shot, and sat down, this time with the score 336 to 227 in his favor, having secured the lead for the first time since the fourth inning was ended.

Schaefer had a good leave this time, and ran 29 without moving his cue ball during the whole of the run more than six inches. He had all his old-time skill and delicacy of touch, and did with the balls about as he willed until a bank shot was necessary. Then he failed.

Ives ran 21 in his twelfth inning, and was willing to run very many more, but a massé shot that he was willing to have counted as 22, the referee decided was a miss, when Schaefer, who noticed the failure to count, appealed to him. It was a tricky bit of work that failed, though the crowd could not tell whether it was a count or a miss.

Schaefer's turn resulted in the best inning of open play of the evening. He could not get the ivories together, and was forced to a brilliant exhibition of billiards of the open kind that compelled him to resort to his knowledge of cushion caroms and the old straight game. Cushion and open caroms, spreads, draws, long round-the-table plays, cross-table cuts and forces, and follows came one after another in rapid succession. Shot 23 was a long draw, one-half the length of the table, and 27 a forced follow to the side rail from a position where he was about as badly placed as if actually frozen. A cross-cushion, that he attempted and missed, ended his run.

Ives put 42 to his credit in his half of the thirteenth inning, all being made on the balk lines at the upper end of the table. Schaefer had a lot more of open work in his half, and when he had the balls well in hand and running smoothly at the lower end of the table, he had to retire because on his twenty-eighth shot he failed to get them out of balk.

From this point to the eighteenth inning both men played as if they were rattled a bit, though the sudden falling off in brilliancy was probably due wholly to nervousness, as both had plainly been under a very considerable strain.

Ives opened the eighteenth inning with a brilliant draw fully two-thirds the length of the table, which brought the balls together for a good drive for position on the upper rail. His forty-eighth and forty-ninth shots were pretty masséd, and he did some very clever line nursing until he tripped up on a short and simple cushion shot, the missing of which astonished him considerably.

Schaefer then got to work steadily again and played for seventy at the upper end of the table, before a miscue put a stop to his efforts. He left the balls so well placed that Ives had no trouble in putting together the 103 points necessary to win the game for him. Shot 51 was a pretty kiss shot in the upper right-hand corner, 92 a clever massé from a bad leave, 94 a good left-hand draw, and 95 a "scratch," after a drive twice around the table for what, had it been made legitimately would have been a brilliant five-cushion shot, the only one of the game. A lucky kiss alone gave him the count, and enabled him to run out the game.

THE SCORE BY INNINGS.

Ives—0, 39, 1, 3, 0, 73, 27, 3, 1, 70, 119, 21, 45, 3, 1, 27, 0, 64, 103—600. Average 31 11-19.
Schaefer—2, 1, 0, 35, 115, 66, 4, 0, 4, 0, 29, 31, 27, 0, 7, 3, 0, 70—394. Average 21 8-9.

This evening's contest will be between Ives and Garnier, and will begin at 8:15 o'clock.

Trouble over a Sanction.

The action of Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen in giving a sanction to the Press Cycling Club and the Sixty-fifth Regiment Athletic Association for the cycle events held last Saturday has had the effect of causing, so rumor says, the resignation of Amos G. Batcheider, the local member of the Racing Board, who had previously refused to sanction the cycling events because the athletic events were unregistered and the clubs were on the Amateur Athletic Union blacklist.

Batcheider has in his possession a copy of a letter, written Feb 16, 1893, by Howard E. Raymond, then Chairman of the Racing Board, to L. H. Eller, in which sanction was refused, and this is Batcheider's precedent for his action in refusing to grant sanction first mentioned.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—It is quite likely that the wheeling force of the Brooklyn police will be augmented considerably in a short time. Commissioner Welles is satisfied that the vast increase in the number of wheelmen will warrant such action being taken, and intends conferring with Inspector Murphy on the point, relying on his knowledge as a wheelman as to the wants in that direction, and as the inspector recognizes the amount of work which was done by the two men who patrolled the Coney Island Path last year, it is almost certain that the force on the path, at least, will be increased.

—Among some of the interesting things Dixie Hines relates about his Southern trip is one which will interest cyclists who are wont to turn Southward. He states that it is the intention of certain progressive people in both Richmond, Va., and Jacksonville, Fla., to create bicycle camps, which will include everything for a cyclist's welfare, among which are mentioned racing tracks on which the speed merchants can test their ability to their hearts' content.

—A series of novel races has been arranged between "Johnny" Johnson, the American "pro," and Japp Eden, the Dutch champion, who won the Saltonstall trophy, to consist of a skating race, to take place at Hamburg, and a bicycle race, to be held in Paris. In the event of each man winning one, they have decided to toss, winner having choice of event and place. As each is a skater and cyclist par excellence, these contests should prove decidedly interesting.

—W. W. Sanger, the well-known cyclist, is expected in town Saturday. The big fellow's intention is to arrange a series of matches with W. W. Hamilton, with whom for a while Sanger held the one-mile unpaced record, but which has since been accorded to Sanger. As there is intense rivalry between the pair, any match made will attract more than usual attention.

—The blacklisting of the Buffalo Driving Park by Chairman Gideon because female cycling contests had taken place there, suggests the inquiry as to what similar action should not be taken against parks in Rochester, Syracuse, Chicago, and other places on which similar races have been held.

—There will be a meeting of a committee next Tuesday evening, at the residence of Dr. Rodrigues Ottolengui, 104 West Sixty-first Street, to perfect arrangements for the formation of a local League of American Wheelmen organization. A constitution and by-laws will be adopted.

—The Executive Committee of the League of American Wheelmen has decided to reduce the price of sanction for race meets, provided the Racing Board coincides with it. If this action is put in force, it will greatly add to the length of cycling fixture lists.

—Charleston, S. C., which has the reputation of being a most conservative city in relation to wheeling, enjoys the distinction of having more women cyclists than men.

YALE BEATEN AT HOCKEY.

The St. Nicholas Team Play Brilliantly and Win by Four Goals.

The hockey team of the St. Nicholas Skating Club defeated the Yale hockey team last night at the St. Nicholas Rink on West Sixty-sixth Street by a score of 5 goals to 1. The game was a lively one from start to finish, but the Yalensians were clearly outmatched at every point of the game. Their team work was poor, and they were very weak at the goal and at point.

Malcolm G. Chace, the Captain of the Yale team, played a brilliant game from start to finish, but one man does not make a team. Chace is a member of the St. Nicholas team, and his playing for his college weakened the home team somewhat. It is rather strange that the St. Nicholas players are nearly all tennis experts. This fact probably has a great deal to do with their alertness; they darted and turned about the rink after the puck like lightning. On the team are R. D. Wrenn, W. A. Larned, Robert L. Stevens, E. A. Crowninshield, and H. W. Slocum.

The game began shortly after 8 o'clock, Chace and Stevens facing each other in the centre of the rink. Chace got the puck and sent it toward the St. Nicholas goal, but failed to score. It stayed in St. Nicholas territory for a short time, and then Larned carried it back. When near the Yale goal he passed it to Stevens, who sent it spinning by Barnett, and scored the first point, the time being 1 minute, 10 seconds.

This play seemed to cause the Yale men to play better. The puck was first at one end of the rink and then at the other. After eight minutes' play Stevens got the puck in front of Yale's goal. He sent it toward Corbin, who fumbled badly, and the puck, sliding on, carromed off Barnett's skate and the second point for the home team was scored. That was all the scoring done in the first half. Chace made some brilliant attempts to score, but failed, Wrenn at point playing a very clever game. Ryder had a bad fall and sprained his wrist, Wrenn taking his place, and to even up the team Stevens retired from the St. Nicholas players. In the second half both players went on again.

It began to look as though the Yale team would not score. For two minutes the puck was dangerously near Yale's goal. Then Chace, by clever dodging, took it down to the other end of the rink. He passed it to Hale, and he, in turn, sent it back to Chace, who shot it by Slocum and scored the only goal for Yale. This was after three minutes' play. A minute later, on Anderson's pass, Stevens shot a goal. Then Chace made another good attempt to score, but Slocum stopped the puck just an inch in front of the goal line. Stevens scored again ten minutes later, and just before time was called Anderson scored. Following is the line-up:

St. Nicholas	Positions.	Yale.
Thomas Barron	Forwards	H. Rider
W. A. Larned	Forwards	J. Hall
Robert L. Stevens	Forwards	M. G. Chace, (Capt.)
E. A. Crowninshield	Forwards	A. Barnes
C. P. Anderson, (Capt.)	Coverpoint	C. S. Morris
R. D. Wrenn	Point	W. Corbin
H. W. Slocum	Goal	W. Barnett

Referee—Erskine Hewitt. Timekeeper—Charles M. Pope.
Score—St. Nicholas, 5; Yale, 1.

THE GIANTS OF 1896.

Home from Preliminary Practice—Will Show Their Mettle To-day.

Once more the Giants are on their native heath. They arrived from Jacksonville yesterday afternoon on the steamer Iroquois, and will continue their practice work on the Polo Grounds this afternoon, when an exhibition game will be played between two teams called the Regulars and the Colts. The Old Guard, a name applied to the Metropolitan cranks, is happy. The members have received glowing accounts of the grand work of the youngsters, as well as the old-timers of the team, during the sojourn in the South, but this does not satisfy them. In order to get a line on the team, they want to see the men at work, and it is safe to predict that this afternoon the critics will be out in full force on the Polo Grounds.

A baseball critic, or, to be uncharitable, a "crank," differs from any other species of enthusiast. Some watch only the players and criticise their work; others find fault with the placing of the men; many blame the management; a few find fault with the actions of the President and stockholders of the club, but all wage war against the poor umpire.

Beginning to-day, horse racing and athletics will have to stand from under, and until the snow begins to fly next Fall, Uncle Sam's favorite pastime will be king. Base hits, runs, "sky-scrapers," "hot liners," one-hand catches, and daring base stealing will occupy the attention of Young America. Should the Giants prove successful, President Freedman, Manager Irwin, Capt. Gleason, and all the members of the team will be the idols of the local sporting public, but if they fail to land the pennant, it can be said without fear of contradiction that their lot will not be a happy one.

One familiar figure was missing as the boys filed down the gangplank yesterday—Rusie. The big Hoosier is at his home, and has not come to terms as yet with the local management. Without Rusie the Giants have no chance of winning, and every lover of the game wants to see the big pitcher in a New-York uniform at the earliest possible date.

Manager Irwin was very enthusiastic speaking about the work of the team in the South. On the whole, the weather was not very good, but the boys played enough for him to draw a good line on some of the new men. "Harry Davis," he said, "will make his mark in the League. I think he is one of the best in the profession, and if he doesn't hit up near the 400 mark, I'll be greatly mistaken. Gleason, if anything, has improved over last season, and his work is of the gilt-edged order. He will be the biggest favorite New-York has ever had. Then there is Cavell, the outfielder. He is as fast as anybody in the League. Mulligan, too, is a good man. He is a sure catch in the outfield, covers plenty of ground, and can throw as hard as anybody.

"In Zearfoss, the catcher, we have a jewel. He is a strong backstop, and his throwing would remind one of Ewing when the famous 'Buck' was in his prime. One of the best evidences of Zearfoss's ability is the fact that Clarke has asked me to have him do his catching regularly. In short, I am greatly pleased with the showing, and I look for big results from the Giants of 1896."

This afternoon the teams will play as follows:

Regulars.	Position.	Colts.
Clarke	Pitchers	Flynn
Meekin	Pitchers	Bowen
German	Pitchers	Kagey
Wilson	Catchers	Zearfoss
Farrell	Catchers	Foster
H. Davis	First base	Clark
Pfeffer	Second base	Bannon
Fuller	Short stop	Connaughton
G. Davis	Third base	Battam
Tiernan	Right field	Williams
Van Haltren	Centre field	Cavell
Stafford	Left field	Mulligan

Last evening Capt. Gleason received the sad news of his father's death in Camden, N. J. Mr. Gleason died suddenly yesterday morning. On this account Gleason will not play with the team for a few days.

FIRST SPEED OF THE YEAR.

Allie Tarr Trots a Fast Half to Wagon at Parkville.

While the large majority of the trotting horsemen in this locality are patiently waiting for dry roads and firm footing before starting up their harness racers and roadsters, there is one turfite who cares nothing for weather or season. He is W. C. Daly, whose chief fame rests on his connection with the gallopers. In his early days Father "Bill" gave all his attention to trotting, and he is seldom without one or two speedy steppers even now, when his talents are largely devoted to running.

One of the fliers he picked up about a year ago is the bay gelding Allie Tarr, by Alcantara. This trotter is credited with a record of 2:32½, and he started four times last season without winning a heat. Daly was out with Allie Tarr on the Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, yesterday, and had him hitched to a wagon with bicycle wheels. He stopped at William Sipling's training stable, near the entrance to Parkville Farm, and invited that driver to give the gelding a spin over the track.

After getting the trotter limbered up, Sipling let him step from the half mile pole to the finish, and he covered the distance in 1:14¼. The footing was very heavy, and as there is not a horse in this part of the country in shape to carry his speed, the performance is a remarkable one. Probably no other horseman but Daly would think of having a trotter driven faster than a 2:30 clip for a half mile on the first day of April.

Sampson to Try His Strength.

Mr. C. A. Sampson, the "strong man," met Jacob Ruppert at the Central Opera House yesterday morning. Mr. Sampson was introduced to Mr. Ruppert by a mutual friend, and during the conversation said that he considered himself a stronger man than Sandow, and that he can perform feats of strength that Mr. Sandow cannot do.

Mr. Ruppert doubted this, whereupon Mr. Sampson made the following proposition: That Mr. Ruppert have one of his loaded trucks drawn up the hill on Ninety-first Street, between Second and Third Avenues, by a chain sufficiently strong to stand the strain, which chain Mr. Sampson will break in two in the presence of those assembled there. Should he fail to accomplish this feat, he will contribute the sum of $100 to any charity which Mr. Ruppert may designate. Mr. Sampson has appointed this afternoon at 3 o'clock as the time at which the test will be made.

Naval Reserve Crew to Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 1.—Newport Naval Reserve Torpedo Company has voted to enter a crew of ten in the Naval Reserve Crews' Regatta on the Harlem, May 30. The company's crew is the champion of the Rhode Island Naval Reserve, and is considered very strong. It has twice beaten the crew of the Bristol Reserves, and July 4 it won a victory over a crew of the regular navy from the torpedo station. Its only defeat was by the champion crew of the North Atlantic Squadron last Summer.

Hermione Back from a Cruise.

Henry L. Purse's steam yacht Hermione, of Boston, anchored off the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street yesterday morning. The Hermione has just returned from a three months' tour of the West Indies and Bahamas. She will start for Boston in a few days to be overhauled.

Princeton Easily Beats Hobart.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 1.—The Princeton baseball team defeated the Hobart nine to-day by the score of 23 to 4. The game was characterized by heavy hitting by the Tigers and snappy fielding on the part of the Hobarts.

COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE CARPETS.
Add a charm to your home with one of these Armenian Rugs.
LOWEST PRICES.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, KITCHENmaid, House Boy.—A lady desires to procure situations for four servants; chambermaid or waitress, laundress, kitchenmaid, and house boy; all first-class. 14 East 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid, and assist in waiting in a private family; best city references. 216 East 73d St., Mrs. Healy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress; willing to assist with any work; city reference. Call, between 9 and 12, 807 Columbus Av.; ring janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and assist in waiting; best city references. 365 West 52d St., Doherty's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; one year in country; willing to learn; reference. Kehoe, 416 West 41st St., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend highly; call Thursday and Friday. 92 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; city reference. M. B., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German-American girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family. 155 East 33d St., ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference. 231 East 28th St., ring Granger's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city references. 205 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or housework in private family. 247 West 30th St., McCaffrey's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid; city references. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in small private family. 100 East 29th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—Summer engagement wanted as companion by young French lady; diplomée; willing to travel; fluent English; highest references. Mlle. M. L. C., 72 State St., Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a professional cook; would take a place for a week or two, or would go by the day, as her present employers are out of town; gives the best of city references. A. R., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as first-class cook; soups, meats, entrées, desserts; would do housekeeping or take care of house during Summer; good reference. 306 West 39th St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands soups, fish; serves meats, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, jellies; first-class baker; unexceptionable reference last employer. R., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as plain cook; assist with washing; has been kitchenmaid in the most select families; best city reference. A. M., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; understands dinner parties; no objection to the country; first-class reference. 308 West 43d St.; ring Farley's bell.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman; first-class; in private family; wages, $30 or $25; city or country; best city reference. Johnson, 140 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; no washing; best reference from last employer; country preferred. 137 West 33d St.; ring Hogge's bell.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; capable of taking a chef's place; also experienced housekeeper; personal references. Mrs. C. Griffiths, 102 West 66th St.

COOK.—By a trustworthy German girl; thoroughly competent cook; in small family; private house; references; wages, $20. C., Box 210, 152 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in all branches; meats, soups, entrées, and desserts; good baker; good reference from last place. 144 East 44th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; willing to wash and iron; good city reference. 318 West 49th St., first floor.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; first-class cook and waitress; city reference. 216 West 38th St., care Brockley.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best references. 127 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By a neat German girl to cook, wash, iron, or general housework; city or country. 167 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant girl; seven years in last place; city or country. 1 East 72d St.

COOK.—By an English cook; can make butter; country preferred. 303 East 39th St., three stories, back.

COOK.—By a young woman; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, desserts; excellent baker; city references. 322 East 32d St.

COOK, KITCHENMAID, FOOTMAN, BUTLER, housemaid, and laundress want situations. Apply, for one week, 12 East 37th St.

COOK.—By Japanese as first-class cook; or generally useful man with gentleman; travel; take care; best reference. T., 164 Sands St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a reliable girl as good plain cook and assist with washing; reference. 421 West 47th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; can be highly recommended by last employer. 409 West 53d St.; ring Green's bell.

COOK.—By good cook in small family. T. Flanly, 105 East 84th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and plain laundress; city or country. 1,409 2d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; can be seen at present employer's. 270 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in restaurant; seven years in last place. 1 East 72d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Scotch cook; wages, $25 to $30. Address, by letter, 55 West 57th St.

COOK, &c.—By a neat girl as cook and laundress; best city reference. 417 West 16th St.

LADY SAILING APRIL 9 DESIRES TO PLACE competent cook. Call, Wednesday, present employer's, 303 West 72d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, day's work; is good laundress, cook, and housecleaner. M., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good, honest young laundress out by the day. Mrs. J. Connolly, 207 West 66th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; latest Parisian designs for cloth and Summer goods; perfect fitting; gowns made for $10 up, or $3 per day out. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; just returned from Paris; few more customers; best styles and best work at reasonable rates. 39 East 19th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady (Swiss) of refinement and education as governess or useful companion to lady or family going to Europe; excellent linguist and traveler; highest references exchanged. A. B., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant young lady; English, music, German, (elementary;) excellent references. Mademoiselle, 341 West 30th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Position of trust, with nine years' reference; last employer can be seen. 1,152 3d Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a lady of refinement; city or country; can give best of reference. Walsh, 1,227 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a good strong girl as housework; plain cooking, washing, and ironing; good references; willing to go to the country. Everard's bell, 201 East 32d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat German girl for general housework in small private family; wages not less than $16. 863 Amsterdam Av., care of Mrs. Haines.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl to do general housework in a very nice small family in flat. 148 West 32d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid; German; speaks English and Italian; good hairdresser, packer, and sailor; willing to travel; best city references. A. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Frenchwoman; good hairdresser and milliner; experienced traveler; family going abroad preferred; several years' city references. E. C., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; willing to travel; best reference. J. M., Box 396 Times Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By French young woman; speaks little English; perfectly understands her duties in every respect; excellent seamstress; highest reference. 141 East 32d St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; very competent in all her work; in good American family; city or country; best city references. M. F., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German person; understands all duties; packing, sewing, hairdressing, care of wardrobe; elderly lady preferred; highest references. M. S., 120 West 58th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Young French person, experienced, good seamstress, desires permanent situation. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent woman as lady's maid; no objection to go to the country; good reference. Sharmon, 189 East 64th St.

MAID.—By competent Protestant girl as maid to lady or grown child; thoroughly understands plain dressmaking; also children's guimpe dresses; fine hand sewing and packing; best city reference from last employer. 107 West 29th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By French Swiss; willing and obliging. Marie, 115 East 21st St.

COURRIER MAID.—Disengaged; can be well recommended by several ladies with whom she has traveled frequently. E. Krucht Harler, 217 West 31st St.

Laundresses.

LADY GOING ABROAD DESIRES WORK FOR day laundress; does shirts; good housecleaner. Call, Wednesday, present employer's, 303 West 72d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; will assist in chamberwork; willing and obliging; willing to go in country; car fare expected; two years' reference. M. N., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as competent laundress in private family; nine years' city reference from last place. S., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress; first-class shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; recommended as first-class chambermaid. 563 10th Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; only infants; German; takes entire charge; Protestant. 313 West 78th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a competent, educated North German to one child; will do plain sewing; best city reference; no objection to travel. L. M., Box 10, 156 East 125th St.

NURSE.—By experienced young woman; competent to take charge of infant or small children; best reference. 217 West 16th St.

NURSE GIRL.—By young girl to take care of children; willing to assist with chamberwork. Mrs. Mathews, 35 West 44th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a young woman as parlormaid in a private family; best city references. 152 East 22d St., first floor.

Seamstresses.

LADY GOING ABROAD DESIRES PLACE FOR very competent seamstress, with light chamberwork and wait on lady. Call, Wednesday, at 303 West 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent colored seamstress; would like sewing of any kind; by the day or week; good reference. Hill, 410 7th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—First-class seamstress; Swedish; by the day or month. 321 West 45th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a neat, refined young girl to wait on an elderly lady and do plain sewing, or to help with chamberwork; six years' best city reference. Gardner, 201 West 31st St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands the dining room; good carver; salads and all-over; best of reference; city or country. D. F., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Washing.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman in a private family; best reference from last employer. 230 East 30th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman in a private family; first-class; best city reference. A., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—By respectable colored woman to do family washing; by dozen or by week. Mrs. E. Stevens, 161 West 24th St.

WASHING.—By excellent laundress to take home fine family washing; dresses; reference. 226 West 67th St., third floor.

WASHING.—Lowest rates, 50c; rough dried, 25c; first-class reference. Bourke, 418 West 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

LADY SAILING APRIL 9 DESIRES TO PLACE on that date chambermaid and seamstress; twelve years' reference; also waitress and parlormaid; highest-class servants. Call, Wednesday, at 303 West 72d St.

MASSAGE GIVEN SCIENTIFICALLY FOR rheumatism and nervousness; also electricity and medical gymnastics; moderate. 743 6th Av.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced; references from former employer. C. R. H., 19 Warren St.

TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a young girl to take care of children and do sewing in an American family; is willing to assist with chamberwork. 1,600 Av. A, Janitor.

YOUNG GIRL, LATELY LANDED, NORTH OF Ireland Protestant, willing to learn to do anything. Call, Monday, at 931 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a competent Englishman; disengaged April 1; now in Washington; will call at Times office Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock; best New-York references and Washington; last employer can be seen. J. T. F., Box 177.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN, or BUTLER and valet.—By active, competent young man; neat, steady, and obliging; well recommended. Reliable, Box 352 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; careful and competent; best city reference. H. S., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Canadian; thoroughly experienced, sober, and industrious; private family or club; five years' personal reference from present employer. Butler, 10 Union Court.

**The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:42|Sun sets...6:26|Moon rises...mo.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) APRIL 2.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Charleston	Mar. 31
Caledonia	Gibraltar	Mar. 17
Jessie	Gibraltar	Mar. 14
Leona	Galveston	Mar. 25
Ludgate Hill	London	Mar. 15
Munchen	Bremen	Mar. 19
Norweglan	Glasgow	Mar. 20
Picqua	Gibraltar	Mar. 17
Spaarndam	Rotterdam	Mar. 24
Spree	Bremen	Mar. 24
Yumuri	Havana	Mar. 29

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

Fairmead	Gibraltar	Mar. 15
Garrick	St. Lucia	Mar. 25
Hekla	Christiansand	Mar. 20
Lucania	Liverpool	Mar. 28
Michigan	London	Mar. 28
St. Paul	Southampton	Mar. 28
Tallahassee	Savannah	Mar. 31

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

Chicago City	Swansea	Mar. 20
Lampasas	Galveston	Mar. 28
Nacoochee	Savannah	April 1
Orinoco	Bermuda	April 1
Santiago	Nuevitas	Mar. 31
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Mar. 21
Talisman	Middlesborough	Mar. 20

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.

Fuerst Bismarck	Gibraltar	Mar. 28
La Bourgogne	Havre	Mar. 28
James Turpie	Gibraltar	Mar. 21
Montauk	Rotterdam	Mar. 22
Seminole	Jacksonville	April 2

MONDAY, APRIL 6.

Cuflo	Liverpool	Mar. 27
Furnessia	Glasgow	Mar. 26
Halle	Bremen	Mar. 28
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Gibraltar	Mar. 28
Saratoga	Havana	April 2
Venezuela	La Guayra	Mar. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Francisco	April 2	Hull	22 State St
Iroquois	April 3	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	April 3	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Werkendam	April 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ludgate Hill	April 4	London	22 State St.
Algonquin	April 4	Jacks'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Leona	April 4	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Umbria	April 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Alene	April 4	Kingston	24 State St.
Yucatan	April 4	Havana	113 Wall St.
Patria	April 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bretagne	April 4	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	April 4	London	4 Broadway.
Caracas	April 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Edam	April 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	April 6	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Spree	April 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Norweglan	April 7	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Yumuri	April 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Alps	April 8	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
St. Paul	April 8	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	April 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	April 8	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	April 9	W. Islands	39 Broadway.
Santiago	April 9	Nassau	113 Wall St.
P. Bismarck	April 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Cuba	April 10	Gonaives	24 State St.
Panama	April 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Colorado	April 10	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Finance	April 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spaarndam	April 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mississippi	April 11	London	4 Broadway.
Prussia	April 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	April 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	April 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
St. Cuthbert	April 11	Antwerp	22 State St.
Furnessia	April 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	April 11	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	April 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
New-York	April 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	April 15	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Germanic	April 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Friesland	April 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	April 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	April 18	London	4 Broadway.
Etruria	April 18	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	April 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Saale	April 18	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
S. of Nebraska	April 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Werra	April 18	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	April 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Alliance	April 20	Colon	29 Broadway.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, April 1.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, Gothenburg March 6 and Shields 11, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS Lebanon, with three barges and a dismasted schooner, passed in at Sandy Hook at 6:30 P. M.

SS Holbein, (Br.,) Shurlock, March 8 and St. Lucia 24, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Mexican Prince, (Br.,) Deuchars, Cardiff March 13, in ballast to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Voege, Rotterdam March 17, in ballast to C. H. Randerbrock. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Savage, Bristol March 11 and Swansea 13, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Finance, Daley, Colon March 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Columbian Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Iroquois, Bearse Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool March 25 and Queenstown 6, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 2:47 P. M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Bence, Antwerp March 21, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Roggeveen; Rotterdam March 18 and Boulogne 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Scotia, (Ger.,) Schmidt, Hamburg March 12 and Havre 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Herat of Liverpool, Rowe, Calcutta 122 ds., with mdse. to Balfour, Williamson & Co.; vessel to Charles P. Sumner & Co.

Brig Georges, (Haitian,) Gesequel, Port de Paix 15 ds., with logwood to W. & A. Leaman; vessel to Ebel & Co.

Brig Starlight, Edwards, Macoris 15 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Bark Liberia, Reeve, Sierra Leone 32 ds., with mdse. and 3 passengers to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Oaklands of Liverpool, Reid, Mauritius 89 ds., with sugar to Elmhorse & Co.

Bark Anna, (Ger.,) Becke, London 48 ds., with cement to order; vessel to George E. Varrelmann.

Bark Tonio, (Ital.,) Chiappello, Alexandretta 79 ds., with licorice root to MacAndrews & Forbes, vessel to John C. Seager.

Sailed.

SS Paris, Southampton; Trinidad, Bermuda; Southwark, Antwerp; Britannic, (Br.,) Liverpool, via Queenstown; Marseilles; Boston City, (Br.,) Bristol; Hogarth, (Br.,) Manchester; Vigilancia, Havana and Tampico; Guyandotte, Norfolk and Newport News; Sama, (Nor.,) Port Limon.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 1.—SS New-York, Capt. Watkins, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at noon to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from Bremen for New-York, sld. from Southampton at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Olbers, (Belg.,) Capt. Tanner, from New-York for Manchester, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Knudsen, from New-York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from New-York arr. at Southampton at midnight yesterday and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Istria, (Aust.,) Capt. Hreglich, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Aachen, (Ger.,) Capt. Hashagen, from New-York March 21 for Bremen, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Millington, from Rosario, &c., sld. from Montevideo for New-York March 9.

SS Hildebrand, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, sld. from Para for New-York March 29.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from Hamburg, sld. from Havre for New-York March 30.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from Rio Janeiro, &c., sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Prudentia, (Br.,) sld. from Dieppe for New-York yesterday.

SS Justin, (Br.,) Capt. Bisson, from New-York March 14, arr. at Para March 29.

SS Plaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, from New-York March 7, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS St. Enoch, (Br.,) Capt. Mundle, from New-York March 15, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Bohemia, (Ger.,) Capt. Magin, from Stettin March 25 for New-York, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New-York March 21 for London, passed Portland Bill to-day.

SS California, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York March 9, via Baltimore, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

Fooled Citizens of William's Bridge.

George W. Thomas of 19 Bowery, and Bradley Beers of 35 Broadway appeared in William's Bridge yesterday and said that they had been sent to number the houses, under an ordinance passed by the Board of Aldermen. They met with fair success until they reached the house of Daniel Spidjinsky, at Fifteenth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. When they had tacked the number 1,313 in a conspicuous place on Spidjinsky's door, a policeman arrested them. Spidjinsky's indignation knew no bounds when he found that he had paid for the number men without authority to number the houses. Beers and Thomas returned the money to Spidjinsky on their way to the Morrisania Police Court, and he withdrew his charge. He said that the men had not actually lied to him, but had succeeded in playing an April fool game on him. The men were discharged, and took the Magistrate's advice to get out of the place.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Many Choice Pieces at Bargain Prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on AVENUE A, SEVENTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREETS, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I., at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Avenue A, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be conveyed, appropriated, used and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A with the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street 123 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly line of Avenue A 200 feet 4 inches to the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street 123 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

Boulevard, corner West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."

HOTEL BRISTOL,

5TH AV. AND 42D ST., WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

A select home for permanent and transient guests. **Appointments and Service Unexcelled.**

JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

WANTS TO GO TO AN ASYLUM.

A Mysterious Woman Declares in Court that She Is Insane.

An elderly, well-dressed woman entered the Centre Street Court just before it closed yesterday and demanded that she be sent to Blackwell's Island as an insane person.

In answer to questions, she said that she had queer noises ringing in her head and that occasionally something which she could not describe clutched at her heart. Four times, she said, she had been confined in asylums in and near Boston. This was seventeen years ago. At that time, mysterious voices spoke to her from the treetops.

The woman at first stoutly declared that she had no home, but it appeared later that she had been living in Harlem with her husband.

When told that she could not be committed without a name and an address, she said:

"Well, you may put me down as Jane Brown of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eagle Avenue. No one cares for me or will miss me. My husband will be glad I am gone."

Magistrate Mott committed her to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to her sanity.

The woman is above the average height and is slender. She wore her almost white hair high up on her head in an old-fashioned way. Her hat was of black material, with a purple-breasted bird. Her dress was black, the only bit of color about it being a ficher of purple silk. On her shoulders was an Indian shawl. In her hand she carried a small leather bag, filled with toilet articles and linen.

A Runaway in Central Park.

While Miss A. B. Jones was taking riding lessons in Central Park yesterday, accompanied by Richard Donnelly of the Central Park Riding Academy, her horse ran away. Donnelly tried to seize the reins, but fell heavily to the ground, and his horse galloped on. The two horses were soon stopped by mounted policemen. Donnelly was considerably shaken and bruised, but was not seriously hurt. Miss Jones sustained no injury.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.

Has enlarged to more than its former capacity. Will hereafter remain open throughout the year. Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,

Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach. Entirely new. Capacity, 400. Rooms en suite, with fresh and sea water baths attached. Orchestra daily. Late dinners.

J. W. CALLAWAY.

THE ALBEMARLE,

Atlantic City, N. J. South Virginia Av., close to beach. Location central and attractive. Perfectly arranged and appointed. Capacity, 200. Illustrated Booklet mailed with special Spring rates. CHARLES E. COPE.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Enlarged and refurnished throughout. Open all the year. Elevator, sea water baths in house, &c. CHAS. EVANS.

THE WAVERLY,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Pacific Avenue, facing the ocean and City Park; all modern improvements.

L. T. BRYANT.

KENILWORTH INN,

Atlantic City, N. J. Ocean end of Kentucky Av. Steam heat throughout. Sun parlors. Elevator to street level. Full ocean view. Capacity, 200. Illustrated booklet mailed with special Spring rates.

G. F. COPE.

HOTEL HOFFMAN,

Pennsylvania Av., near the Beach. Newly furnished; best bedding; large airy rooms; choicest table.

M. M. & V. MARSH.

HOTEL BERKELEY,

Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Av. Will reopen March 14. Greatly improved. Steam heat, sun parlors, elevator; every convenience. JAS. & GEO. BEW.

THE SHELBURNE,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Remains open throughout the entire year.

J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.

Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Onteora-in-the-Catskills,

ADIRONDACKS, LITCHFIELD, Conn.; COUNTRY CLUB, Westchester, and other suburbs of New-York. **LISTS NOW READY.**

Town and Country Rental Co., 115 EAST 23D ST.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School,

a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

E. Hinds' Boarding School

for Young Boys,

Hempstead, L. I. Moderate prices. No extras.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson.

Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 29th year begins Sept. 23.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 32d Street.

34th ST., 11 WEST, (OPPOSITE Waldorf.)—Bay window; southern exposure; fine private table; references.

54th ST., 259 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor, together or separate, front alcove, closets, private, refined home; Americans, superior board and attendance.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

33d ST., 3 EAST.—For a doctor, elegantly furnished first floor in a private family.

48th ST., 107 WEST.—Large sunny room for gentleman; references.

ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED SUITE, SECond story; fashionable four-story private residence, West 57th St., near Park; grate fire sitting room; large private bath; commodious lavatories; every convenience; $25 weekly. AMERICAN, Box 142 Times.

GRAMERCY PARK, 23.—Parties going to country will relet, at Summer rates, handsomely furnished parlor, bedroom, and private bath.

GRAMERCY PARK, 23.—Large, handsomely furnished front room, with private bath; also single rooms; breakfast.

AUCTION SALES.

Notice of Sale.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.

Warehouse Department, 32 to 38 East 42d St. New-York, February 26th, 1896.

To Mrs. C. Fredenbrandt, Mrs. H. Henderson, F. Cronin, Mrs. L. Alexander, S. C. Boynton, W. H. Christy, Miss E. Bryan, Mrs. J. John Drew, Mabel Hart, H. C. Howell, Anne S. Goodwin, Miss Hamilton, Miss E. Martling; Wm. S. Hoyt, Mrs. J. G. Hill, Michael Kirwan, Mrs. S. H. Veirs, E. T. Thomas, Wm. Twombley, W. K. Soutter, Charles F. Wolf, Mrs. H. Tytler, Mrs. Margaret Tobin, Misses Clara and Stevens Remsen Schenck, P. Noel, S. Mayer, Charles B. McQuivey, Mrs. C. McKinley, Mrs. Grace Law, W. Wodell, E. S. Lee, A. B. Stewart, E. Murray, W. J. Simpson, Martha Island and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miqwera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transatlantic mails forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day. CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 27, 1896.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley

ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.

Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:00 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.

Address **FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.**

For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, Agt., 1 Madison Av.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

Lakewood, New-Jersey,

Accommodations for 350 Guests.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT.

Has enlarged to more than its former capacity. Will hereafter remain open throughout the year. Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

American Line.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

Sailing every Tuesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL ....April 8|ST. PAUL ....April 29

NEW-YORK ..April 15|NEW-YORK ....May 6

PARIS .....April 22|PARIS.....May 13

Red Star Line to Antwerp.

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Noordland, April 8, noon|Kensington, Ap. 22, noon

Friesland, April 15, noon|Westernland, Ap.29,noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, April 4, 10 AM|Etruria, Apr. 18, 10 AM

Lucania, April 11, 5 AM|Campania, Apr. 25, 2 PM

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO

BERMUDA.

48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frosts unknown. Malaria impossible.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO

WEST INDIES.

30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.

For illustrated circulars apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, or to

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, April 8, Noon|Majestic, May 6, Noon

Germanic, April 15, Noon|Germanic, May 13, Noon

Teutonic, April 22, Noon|Teutonic, May 20, Noon

Britannic, April 29, Noon|Britannic, May 27, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW

STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY

MANITOBA.....April 4, 1896

For freight and passage apply to

NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,

General Agents,

Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.

S. S. EDAM.....Saturday, April 4, 9 A. M.

S. S. SPAARNDAM....Saturday, April 11, 9 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., April 4, 5 AM

LA BOURGOGNE, Lebouf....Sat. April 11, 8AM

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

COPTIC.....April 8, 3 P. M.

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, April 16, 3 P. M.

GAELIC.....April 25, 3 P. M.

CITY OF PEKING.....May 4, 3 P. M.

DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 12, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Operating **Columbian Line.**

THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.

Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.

FINANCE, April 10, M. ALLIANCA, April 20, M.

For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.

JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., CORNER 20th St.—To-morrow, (Good Friday,) sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 4:30 P. M. The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—Good Friday services: 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by Archdeacon Tiffany; 3 P. M., meditations upon "The Seven Words from the Cross," the rector; 5 P. M., evening prayer.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Service (Good Friday) at 11 A. M.; subject, "Crucified with Christ."

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 73d St., Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, D. D., Pastor.—Good Friday service, 11 A. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indra, (letters must be directed "per Indra.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne;") at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Patria, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM for St. Kitt's and Barbados, per steamship Terrier; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Ardje; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Madeirense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Madeirense";) at 2 PM for St. Kitts and Barbados per steamship Perrier.

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Havelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Havelius";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Hesperides, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Hesperides";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savantilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Caracas; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax; at 4 PM for St. Pierre Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miqwera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

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Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 27, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.

FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Spree, Tu., April 7, 2PM Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM Spree, Tues., May 5, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM Lahn, Tu. May 12, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM|Ems, May 2, 10 AM

Werra, April 18, 10 AM|Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM

Fulda, April 25, 10 AM|Werra, May 23, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

Line from New-York to

Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM|Columbia, May 7, 7 AM

Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM|Normannia, May 14, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6¾ h.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**

Cruise to **NORWAY**, the **NORTH CAPE**, and **SPITZBERGEN** by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer **COLUMBIA** from **New-York JULY 2.** A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.

IROQUOIS. Charleston only. Friday, April 3.

ALGONQUIN, Jacksonville direct, Sat., April 4.

SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack. Tuesday, April 7.

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, Jr. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.

S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.

R. L. Walker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. E. A.

O. S. S. Co. N. Pier 35 N. R. | F. C. & P

USE OF BRIDGE APPROVED

PROMINENT ENGINEERS ADVOCATE MR. BELMONT'S PLAN.

They Say the Bridge Is Sufficiently Strong to Sustain All the Additional Weight That Would Be Imposed upon It, and that a Continuous Train Service Between the Cities Would Be of Great Advantage to Brooklyn.

Charles W. Buchholz, chief engineer of the Erie Railway system, who was a member of the Board of Experts that devised the plan of increased terminal facilities for the Brooklyn Bridge, which is soon to be put into operation, said yesterday that the proposition to run the Brooklyn elevated trains over the bridge was entirely feasible, and would be a great benefit to both New-Yorkand Brooklyn.

"The proposition which Mr. Belmont and the Presidents of the two elevated railroad systems of Brooklyn have made to Mayor Strong and Mayor Wurster is a good thing," said Mr. Buchholz yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I hope it will be put into practical effect. There are no engineering difficulties in the way. It will be a great advantage to run elevated trains across the present East River Bridge, and thus do away with the bridge tolls, and with the delay and trouble involved in changing cars. The only difficulty would be in handling the trains at the New-York end of the bridge, and under the terms of the proposition, I see no difficulty there.

"I notice that Mr. Uhlmann says it is proposed to use a steam grip, and carry the elevated trains over the bridge by means of the cable. I assume this means that the grip will be attached to the engine of the elevated train. This is a good idea, and will avoid putting a cable grip on the cars of the elevated roads.

"I see no objection to the whole scheme, and I think it would prove of positive advantage to both cities.

"In my opinion, the trains of the Long Island Railroad should also be run across the present Brooklyn Bridge, using the superstructure of the elevated road in Brooklyn.

"It is certainly high time that some plan should be devised for continuous railroad traffic over this bridge.

"Electric propulsion would be better than anything else for the elevated roads. The problem of the application of electric propulsion to the elevated railroad trains has not yet been solved, however, nor does there seem to be a very immediate prospect of its solution.

"Eventually, I hope to see an arrangement perfected by virtue of which the elevated railroad trains of both New-York and Brooklyn will run over the present Brooklyn Bridge. Perhaps this would be accomplished by the absorption of all the elevated roads in both cities into one common management.

"I think the plan for using electricity as the motive power in switching the bridge trains at both ends of the structure is a good one. There is no doubt, in my belief, that the system will work, and that it will make the two terminals clean, and will do away with the noise as well as the smoke and dirt of the bridge engines."

Adolphus Bonzano said he was in favor of the proposition to run elevated trains over the present Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Bonzano was formerly Vice President of the Phenix Bridge Company. He is the partner of Thomas C. Clarke, President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who was formerly a member of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge.

"The scheme is perfectly feasible," said Mr. Bonzano. "It is a good idea, and will add much to the promotion of more active intercourse between New-York and Brooklyn. It will bring about increased business, and will enhance the value of real estate in Brooklyn to a great extent.

"The scheme will involve the bridge structure in no appreciable extra strain. It is not an engineering question. It will be something like putting a few more flies on the clothes lines.

"The New-York and Brooklyn Bridge is entirely capable of sustaining continuous elevated railroad traffic across it. There has never been any doubt in my mind on that point. The cable is the best means of propulsion on the bridge structure proper, and it is the lightest of all means of propulsion.

"An electric system of propulsion would be just as safe, however, in my opinion. A grade can be overcome with an electric motor just as easily as a stretch of level track. In San Francisco, in Los Angeles, Cal., and in Portland, Oregon, the electric motors run up grades of 15 per cent. with perfect ease, and the car can be stopped and started at any place on these grades. So there would be no real danger of collisions on the bridge if the electric system of train propulsion were in operation.

"The proposition to run elevated trains over the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, if put into effect, will be of immense benefit to both cities.

"I favor the plan of connecting all the elevated railroads of New-York City with the New-York terminal of the present Brooklyn Bridge. A few elevated railroad tracks in City Hall Park is much to be preferred, in my way of thinking, to the frowsy tramps who now infest the benches in the park. The elevated railroads have been of tremendous benefit to New-York, and they have carried the people with marvelous success. The New-York elevated railroads have carried three times the population of the whole earth, and have never killed a man. We cannot have rapid transit on the surface of our streets. There should be a four-track electric elevated railroad on Broadway, from the Battery to the northern boundary of our city. I would like to see elevated trains running over the bridges both ways, carrying passengers between the furthest limits of New-York and Brooklyn without a single change of cars."

With the plans of the owners of the Brooklyn elevated railroad systems in regard to continuous traffic over the bridge before him, in definite terms yesterday Charles Whiting Baker, editor of Engineering News, talked more fully on the subject.

"I have read with interest the interviews with Mr. Uhlmann, Gen. Jourdan, and Mr. Cornell in THE NEW-YORK TIMES," said Mr. Baker. "The proposal to continue the use of the cable on the bridge railway if the Brooklyn elevated trains are run across it is an excellent one. It would be practically a necessity to do this if the steam locomotives are to be continued in service on the elevated trains, and even when electricity is substituted it will very likely be found that the gain in safety and the saving in power will warrant the continued use of the cable during the hours of heaviest traffic.

"Probably few people realize that every train which crosses the bridge has to be lifted a vertical distance of about seventy feet, and then drops down a long grade an equal vertical distance to reach the terminus. With the cable system now in use, the trains that are running down the grade help to pull the cable along, and no power is lost on account of the grades on the bridge railway; whereas, if either steam locomotives or electric traction were used to haul trains across the bridge, the energy spent in lifting the train to the summit at the middle of the span would have to be wasted by application of the brakes. The safety gained by having the trains attached to the cable when running down the grades is a consideration of still more importance, and I therefore most highly commend the wisdom of the parties making this proposition in arranging to continue the use of the cable.

"I think they may find it advisable to do this even when they adopt electric traction, especially if they attempt to run trains with only forty-five seconds headway, as is proposed.

"A question of a good deal of interest to the public is the traffic capacity which the bridge will have under the proposed arrangement. I see Mr. Uhlmann states that the plans which he and his associates have in view will increase this capacity from 36,000 passengers per hour, which is the figure promised by the Trustees when the new terminals are in operation and trains are running on forty-five seconds' headway, to 50,000 passengers per hour. How this is to be done he does not explain. Perhaps he thinks that by running Brooklyn elevated trains of five cars instead of four cars he will make a gain; but the fact is that the bridge cars are so much wider than the elevated cars that a four-car bridge train holds about as many passengers as a five-car elevated train. On the other hand, when both the bridge trains and through elevated trains are run across the bridge it will not be possible to move trains quite as uniformly and space them quite so closely as can be done when bridge trains alone are run.

"The only means left for increasing the capacity would then be to run still longer trains; but here again he would appear to be blocked, for the length of train is limited by the length of station platforms on the bridge and on the Brooklyn elevated lines.

"It is not, therefore, because of an increase in traffic capacity that Mr. Uhlmann's plans should be looked on with favor. If he can carry as many passengers per hour as could be carried under the Trustees' proposed plan he will do all that can be expected.

"It can hardly be doubted, however, that the passenger traffic on the bridge is certain to take a new impetus when the change of cars at the Brooklyn end is done away with, and even with the relief that the Grand Street Bridge will eventually afford, the demands on the bridge railway are likely to tax its capacity.

"It seems to me that the best method to meet this and at the same time meet the reasonable demands of the many persons whose Brooklyn homes are adjacent to the trolley lines, and not to the elevated railways, would be for the Trustees to lay a car track on each of the bridge carriageways and open them to all Brooklyn electric railway companies upon equal terms.

"With this improvement in addition to that proposed by Mr. Uhlmann and his associates, the Brooklyn Bridge would be able to carry, comfortably and safely a traffic equal to the greatest possible demands upon it for many years to come.

"The stimulus which would be given to the growth of Brooklyn if its residents could be landed in New-York without change of cars, by either elevated or surface railways, and with comfortable and safe transit across the bridge, can hardly be estimated."

BALLOT MACHINES FAILED TO WORK.

Voters Disfranchised—Ossining May Have Another Election.

SING SING, N. Y., April 1.—The election in the town of Ossining yesterday is likely to be declared null and void, and a new election may be ordered. It is all on account of the Myers balloting machines and their manipulation, and the Town Board has about made up its mind to send them back to the maker.

In the first place, it is claimed the law regulating the keyboard was not carried out. One requirement is that "should any party fail to make a nomination for an office, the ballot in that party's column upon the keyboard on the horizontal line devoted to that office shall be left blank and its push knob to the right and opposite thereto shall be capped so as to be inoperative." This was not done, and the consequence is that out of a total vote in the town of 1,931 who entered the voting machines, only 1,559 are accounted for.

First there was a column in which there were no nominations, then came the Democratic column, then the Republican, Prohibition, and local option. The Democrats informed those who were unfamiliar with the machine or illiterate, that all they would have to do would be to go in and vote the knobs on the extreme left. The illiterate voters went in and pushed in the knobs of the column in which no nominations were made, and which should have been capped, so that they could not be pushed in.

The result was that all those votes were not registered for anybody, and the voters were really disfranchised. The Democratic ticket has to bear the loss, while the Republican vote was about normal. Then, again once or twice, machines broke down or got out of order, and a delay was occasioned to repair them.

The Democratic Town Committee met tonight and entered a protest against the validity of this election and demanded a new one. It was consequently resolved to take the necessary steps to have a new election ordered by the Supreme Court, and if it is so ordered, it will be by the blanket ballot, the same as in most of the other towns.

It is also reported that the machines failed to work properly in the town of Greenburg, and especially in Dobbs Ferry, where there were discrepancies in the vote, and the tally of those who entered to vote. The machines did not give satisfaction, and may be sent back and a return made to the old form of ballot.

AS TO STERLING SILVERWARE.

Hearing on the Bills to Protect the Interests of Buyers.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Senate Codes Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on the Seibert-Andrews bills amending the law relative to the selling of silverware stamped sterling. The Seibert bill provides that the seller must have knowledge of the standard of the goods. The Andrews bill makes more stringent the provisions of the law relative to manufacturers stamping silverware as sterling which is not sterling. Those who appeared against the Seibert bill were Newton Dexter of New-York City and George H. Robinson of the Gorham Manufacturing Company. Those who appeared for the bill were E. W. Bloomingdale, G. E. Shank of James A. Hearn & Son, J. Michaels of Stern Brothers, H. C. F. Koch, C. J. Rosebault, and Herbert G. Torrey of New-York City.

Newton Dexter said the arguments in opposition had been given before, and that the opponents would now reserve the right to reply.

E. W. Bloomingdale spoke in favor of the bill, saying that the manufacturers took unfair advantage of the law by securing indictments of department store proprietors and then advertising the exploit. He started out to attack Mr. Dexter's actions, and Senator Grady, interrupting, told him that the committee wanted to listen only to business propositions, and not reflections on any man's personal character.

Senator Guy said the committee's business was to protect the public against imposture, not to protect one branch of trade against another.

J. Michaels of Stern Brothers advocated laws which would protect the seller as well as the manufacturer.

H. G. Torrey said that the articles on which the big stores in New-York City were indicted assayed from 300 to 935 fine, and that the articles on which the manufacturers were indicted assayed from 344 to 926 fine. Mr. Torrey said to Senator Grady that when an article was finely manipulated and well burnished the alloy could not be detected.

Senator Guy asked how the public could be protected.

Mr. Rosebault said that large penalties would give protection.

This closed the hearing.

MAYOR STRONG CRITICISED.

Ex-Gov. D. H. Chamberlain's Talk to Phillips-Andover Alumni.

Ex-Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain took occasion to criticise Mayor Strong at the biennial reunion of the New-York Association of the Phillips-Andover Academy, in the rooms of the Aldine Club, at 75 Fifth Avenue, last night.

He was speaking of freedom of thought as the epitome of the Andover spirit, and, applying it to New-York City politics, he said:

Think of a Mayor, in speaking of a bill, the Raines bill, which concerns the welfare of the whole State, telling us that he has nothing to say; that it is a party measure, and that he knows how to take his medicine. It is not only puerile, but it is dishonorable and unpatriotic. It is absolute slavery and folly. It is not worthy of the merchants and tradesmen of this city.

Mr. Chamberlain then spoke of the fading away of creeds and the gradual growth of the spirit of freedom in this country.

The reunion was entirely informal, the evening being spent for the most part in reminiscent talks by old alumni, and in short remarks by students of the academy who are in New-York on their Easter vacation. Col. Gilman H. Tucker presided.

Among those who made speeches were Arthur W. Dimmock, Dr. Leander T. Chamberlain, Nathaniel Niles, Alpheus H. Hardy, and Horace C. Deming. Mr. Hardy, who is Treasurer of the academy, said that a strong effort is being made to secure $50,000 for a gymnasium. Several New-York men have already contributed toward the fund. When the gymnasium is a certainty the price of tuition in the academy is to be raised.

There were present, among others, Farnham Myardley, Talcott M. Banks, Edward D. Brown, George Putnam Smith, D. H. Low, Julius H. Seymore, H. S. Kellogg, Albert P. Frost, H. S. Emerson, Morris M. Johnson, Thomas B. Clark, Dr. J. C. Bryan, Eugene Leake, Theron Baldwin, Frank W. Howard, W. A. G. Weymouth, Richard C. Morse, Dr. Louis M. Silver, Archibald Brooke, Dr. T. T. Janeway, Dr. James Ingalls, Richard T. Green, R. G. Deming, Roger L. Conant, Joseph B. Jamieson, F. A. Googins, E. H. Babbitt, John P. Stevens, and Frank O. Ayres.

Should Have Had a Fender on Car.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 1.—The Coroner's Jury to-night reprimanded the Yonkers Electric Railroad Company for not having a fender on the car that struck and killed Chester Mueller.

TEN LIVES WERE LOST

A TENEMENT IN BROOKLYN BURNED BEFORE DAYLIGHT.

The Flames Spread with Rapidity and Italian Families in the Upper Rooms Were Smothered and Burned in Their Beds, with the Exception of One Member—Narrow Escape of Those on the Floor First Above the Street.

A fire was discovered in the tenement house 36 Union Street, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The house was filled with Italian families, the members of which were all asleep at the time. Those who occupied the upper floors were smothered and burned, with the exception of one man who was awakened by the noise caused by the fire, and who made his escape to an adjoining roof. Ten persons in all lost their lives, nine were burned, and the other, a baby, was suffocated.

The members of the family that lived on the first floor above the store floor made their escape from the burning building by crawling along the coping to a neighboring house, and passing through its windows to a place of safety.

One family was entirely destroyed, its four members being burned, and of another there was but one person that survived, he a son-in-law.

The Dead.

Those who lost their lives were:

BUONE, Augustine, thirty-six years old.
BUONE, Maria, thirty-five years old.
BUONE, Fannie, five years old.
BUONE, Johanna, eighteen months old.
CALABRO, Lena, eighteen years old.
CACCANIO, Camella, twenty-five years old.
TROGLIA, Natali, thirty years old.
TROGLIA, Lena, twenty-four years old.
TROGLIA, Dominico, four years old.
TROGLIA, —, seventeen days old.

The seventeen-days'-old child of Lena Troglia was suffocated by its mother, who, in her agony, rolled upon it.

The house in which the fire was is one of a row of five four-story flats, most of which are occupied by Italians. The police and firemen are of the opinion that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

There was considerable excitement in the lower part of Union Street at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when the engines were called to extinguish a fire at 19 Union Street. An old mattress was found to be afire, and a few pails of water extinguished the flames. The firemen said that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Giovanni Calabro, who lived on the top floor of 36 Union Street, attended this fire, and when it had been extinguished returned home and went to bed. At that time, he said, there was no sign of fire in the house.

He was awakened, he says, about an hour later by hearing a noise, and found that it was caused by the crackling of the woodwork, which was afire.

He gave an alarm, and then did all in his power to rescue the occupants of the house. His wife, who was in a delicate condition, became hysterical, and he lifted her to the window, where the fire escape was, but she refused the hot.

Calabro, however, swung himself out of the window and secured a foothold on the roof of 38 Union Street, and tried to drag his wife after him, but she fell back into the room. Calabro could not return, and sought his own safety.

John Holst of 30 Degraw Street and Frederick Warden were in a stable opposite the burning building. They were getting ready to go to market when they discovered the flames. They sent out an alarm, and then endeavored to notify the tenants in the burning building.

Holst kicked in the door leading into the hall. The hall was a mass of flames. In a short time the firemen responded and began to extinguish the flames.

They claim that at the time they arrived at the fire they believed all persons had escaped, but it is said that Calabro begged the firemen to rescue his wife and his wife's family.

The fire was extinguished in about a half hour, and then it was ascertained that the staircase on the two upper floors had been burned away, and the two upper floors had been gutted.

At the time the fire was discovered there were seventeen persons in the house.

The ground floor was occupied by Giuseppe Esposito, as a grocery store, and he and his family lived on the first floor over the store. His family consisted of his wife, Maria, thirty-eight years old; Jennie, eighteen years old; Carlo, thirteen years old; Giullo, twelve years old, and Antoinette, four years old.

Esposito was aroused by the heat and smoke, and ran to the front window. He saw at a glance that to rescue his family he must not lose a second.

There is a broad coping over the grocery store, and the Esposito family crept along this to the house adjoining, where they climbed through the window and were saved.

Antoinette Esposito, the four-year-old daughter, caused her father considerable trouble, as she was afraid to take the journey. Her father, fearing that she would be overcome by the smoke, was compelled to return and carry her in his arms.

After the fire had been extinguished the firemen began to look for the dead. They found Natali Troglia lying on the floor. His wife was in bed. She was lying over the body of her seventeen-days-old child. The child was not burned, and showed no signs of discoloration from the smoke. Camella Caccanillo was found in a small room. Dominico Troglia was in bed.

On the top floor Mrs. Calabro was found under the rear window, just where she dropped when her husband tried to get her to follow him. Augustine Buone and his wife, Maria, and Fannie and Johanna Buone, their children, were in bed in an inner room.

The dead were all burned more or less, except the baby.

Fire Marshal Brymer found that very little damage had been done to the lower portion of the house, but the smoke had blackened everything.

He examined the hall carefully, and said he believed that the fire had been caused by an incendiary. He believed, he said, that the fire had been started just behind the front door, and the progress of the fire was upward. The grocery store on the ground floor was not damaged, and the stair beams were not burned. This convinced the Fire Marshal that his idea that the fire had originated in the hall was proper.

The fire became more fierce as it reached the roof, as the woodwork was very dry, and there were many household goods in the place that added fuel to the flames.

It is believed that the fire was started by the same person or persons who lighted the mattress in 19 Union Street earlier in the evening. The Fire Marshal made this report:

"While the cause of the fire is yet unknown, it is more than probable that it was caused by a lighted match being thrown into the rubbish which had accumulated between the stairs and the sidewalk during a week or more. It is reasonably certain that John Calabro, who escaped from a window on the fourth floor to the fire escape, could also have saved his wife, his two children, and his wife's parents. The man opened the door leading to the hall, and when he found the smoke so dense that escape was impossible, he made for the window. His neglecting to close the door again allowed the smoke to fill the room and suffocate the others of his family. I went through the house and tested the fire escape myself, and I am confident that had the windows been used, instead of opening the doors, no lives would have been lost, as the evidence tends to show that the people were more or less burned. They were first suffocated, and were dead before the flames reached any of them."

The burned building was owned by Edward Kane, a liquor dealer. He could give the Fire Marshal no information to aid him in his investigation.

Building Commissioner Bush also visited the burned building, and found that the walls were in a safe condition. He, however, ascertained that the fire escapes, while meeting all the requirements of the law, were not as they should have been.

Chief Engineer Dale of the Fire Department was at the fire, and he said, in speaking of it:

"I do not believe it could have been possible to have saved the lives of those who perished at this awful fire. When our first engine reached the ground the interior of the building was in flames. We were not told that there were persons in the house, and we saw no signs of life.

"I believe that the fire was of incendiary origin, as all the indications point that way. My opinion is that the fire started in the lower hall, near the door, and there was nothing there to denote spontaneous combustion. The fact that there had been a similar fire, but, luckily, not a fatal one, a few doors away but an hour before, is in itself significant. I do not believe it was a matter of chance. I believe somebody touched both buildings off."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Susan Henderson Allen, the only daughter of the late Everet Alfred Allen, formerly of New-York and afterward of Cincinnati, Ohio, to John W. Brown, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Brown of Boston. Miss Allen is tall, a pronounced brunette, and an exceedingly pretty girl. She attended one of the well-known schools on Fifth Avenue in this city, and completed her education in Paris, returning to America only a few weeks ago. The wedding, it is understood, will take place at the home of the bride's mother, in Cincinnati, early in June. The young couple will spend a portion of the Summer at Bar Harbor, Me., where Mr. Brown will take a cottage.

—The Tandem Club's annual Spring drive will take place on Saturday. The club will meet at the Central Park Plaza, and luncheon will be served at the terminus of the ride. Charles Pfizer, President of the club, is now abroad, and in his place Frank D. Beard, the Vice President, will preside.

—Mrs. Harriet Webb Gustin will give readings at the annual benefit in Carnegie Hall at 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening in aid of the New-York and Brooklyn St. Andrew's one-cent coffee stands. Among others who will take part in the programme are Zippora Montieth, soprano; Marie Maurer, contralto; La Petite Marie, in character songs; Mrs. J. M. Lamadrid, pianist; Julie Petersen, flutist; Conrad Behrens, basso; Victor Clodio, tenor; Julius Schenck, baritone; Giacimo Quintano, violinist; Archie Gunn, humorist. This charity, which was founded by Mrs. J. M. Lamadrid, is supported by donations and annual entertainments.

—Mrs. K. E. Warren of 154 West Sixty-eighth Street will give the fourth of her series of teas to-day. Mrs. Kimball will read at 5 o'clock. Envelopes for birthday and Easter offerings to the Tenement Building Fund of the Silver Cross Circle will be distributed.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ranger of 157 East Forty-seventh Street will give a studio tea on Thursday, April 9, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—Chancellor Day of the Syracuse University and Mrs. Day will be the guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Scott of 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie of 716 Fifth Avenue will spend the Summer in Newport, Vt.

—Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman of 240 West Seventy-sixth Street will give receptions on April 11, 18, and 25.

—Miss Griffith of 27 West Eighty-eighth Street has cards out for a dance on the evening of April 8.

—Under the patronage of Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Miss Leary, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Miss Leontije Marie, Mrs. William Saddler, Mrs. Alice Grace Halloway, and many others, Austin Adams will give a lecture in the Lenox Lyceum on the evening of April 7, to aid the Jesuit fathers in the erection of a new church for the congregation of St. Ignatius Loyola. Tickets may be obtained of the patronesses.

—The marriage of Miss Azuba Latham Barney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Barney of Irvington, N. Y., to Reginald H. Jaffray, son of Howard S. Jaffray and a grandson of the late E. S. Jaffray, will take place on April 21 at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., of 8 East Thirty-third Street. The bride's cousin, Miss Helen T. Barney, will be the maid of honor. Her twin cousins, Miss Belle B. Gurnee and Miss Lucy B. Gurnee, and Miss Grace Scott, Miss Katherine Grant, Miss Ethel Hurst, and Miss Evelyn Scott will be the bridesmaids. Edward S. Jaffray will be the best man. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Walter S. Gurnee, 3d; Ashbel Barney, Percy Jaffray, Gordon Paddock, and Kenneth Jaffray will act as ushers.

—Mrs. Jane Oakes of 338 West Seventy-second Street gave a card party and dance in honor of Commodore and Mrs. Watt last night. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. George Evans, James Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Delavan, Mrs. Fronk, Mrs. Gertrude Delavan, Mrs. Nellie Barilli, Mrs. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Ludlam, Mrs. Edgar Laing, Mr. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. William Oakes, and H. Bernard. Clark served the supper, which was elaborate. There were handsome painted menu cards, souvenirs, and music.

—Mrs. M. Ida Herrick and A. Moore Berry, a well-known lawyer of St. Louis, were married Tuesday afternoon in the Empire Hotel at Sixty-third Street and the Boulevard. The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters officiated.

—James B. Taylor and Miss Lilla Thorne will be married on April 29 in St. Bartholomew's Church. W. R. K. Taylor of Baltimore will be his brother's best man, and among the ushers will be John B. Morris, Jr., Charles McLane, and Thomas B. Harrison.

—Miss Brown's "Red Fan Recital," announced to be given to-day in Chamber Music Hall, Carnegie Hall, has been postponed to April 21. The tickets issued for to-day will be good for that date.

—Joseph W. Cushman and his family will soon occupy their new home, at 432 West Twenty-third Street.

—Mrs. N. C. Black, Miss Edith L. Black, and James Black of 43 East Fifty-seventh Street, have returned from a trip to the South.

—Miss Ragna Boyesen, sister of the late Prof. Boyesen, will give a lecture on "Norway" at the home of Mrs. Theodore Connolly of 30 East Thirty-fifth Street on the evening of April 7. She will be assisted by Miss Knight, the singer, and Miss Magda Bugge of Norway, pianist.

—Capt. and Mrs. Joseph De La Mar will not spend the Summer at Newport, as has been announced, but will soon sail for Europe, accompanied by Mrs. De La Mar's mother, Mrs. Sands.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll of Baltimore have decided to spend the Summer at New-Brighton, S. I., where they have taken a cottage.

—Mrs. Clarence A. Postley of 817 Fifth Avenue, who has been visiting Mrs. Chester W. Chapin at Tampa, Fla., has returned to New-York.

—Mr. and Mrs. James A. Moore of 32 East Thirty-sixth Street have returned to town from Palatka, Fla. PATRIARCH.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

John Leonard, Postmaster.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., April 1.—The appointment of John Leonard as Postmaster of Port Chester, word of which was received to-day from Washington, meets with the approval of the entire village. Mr. Leonard has many friends in both political parties. He is the most popular and influential leader in the Democratic Party here. Mr. Leonard has been a resident of Port Chester since 1848.

AIMED AT CHIEF CONLIN

POLICE BOARD SEEKING POWER BY MEANS OF LEGISLATION.

Messrs. Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews Would Have the Law So Amended that Promotions Shall Be Made by the Majority of the Board and Assignments and Transfers by the Board—Outcome of the Brooks-McCullagh Difference.

A majority of the Police Commissioners, Messrs. Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews, disturbed because Chief Conlin would not assist them in making certain promotions in opposition to the wishes of Commissioner Parker, the fourth member of the bi-partisan board, have appealed to the Legislature for relief.

They have prepared and sent to Albany a bill which was introduced in the Assembly yesterday by Assemblyman Austin, and which has for its object the empowering of three Commissioners to make all promotions and taking from Chief Conlin the power to make assignments, transfers, and details, which he exercises under the present law, and vesting these powers in the Board of Police.

This is the outcome of the attempt by Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews to promote Capts. Brooks and McCullagh to be Inspectors, as they have been performing the duties of the office for ten months and were on the eligible list. Commissioner Parker objected, and the promotions could not be made by three Commissioners unless the Chief of Police recommend the officers seeking promotion for the place, in writing, giving his reasons for such recommendation. The Chief was asked by the majority of the board to make the recommendation, but he declined to interfere.

The bill was sent to Assemblyman Austen by President Roosevelt, and was drawn by Commissioner Andrews. It is in the shape of amendments to the bi-partisan bill. It provides that hereafter all promotions in the Police Department shall be made by a majority vote of the board, and that assignments, details, and transfers shall hereafter be made by the Board of Police. The bill was accompanied by a letter signed by Commissioners Roosevelt, Grant, and Andrews, giving their reasons for asking for this legislation. After quoting the law at present in force, the Commissioners say:

A majority of the board, which would be three of the four members, can appoint and dismiss from the force. These two functions, constituting the making and unmaking of a police officer, the beginning and end of his career in the department, are certainly as important as any duties which can devolve upon the Board of Police at any time in relation to the personnel of the department. It is, therefore, difficult to conceive any reason for the section introduced in 1895, requiring all promotions to be made by the unanimous vote of the four Commissioners, or else an affirmative vote of three Commissioners supplemented by the written recommendation of the Chief of Police.

The present Chief of Police declares that at no time and under no circumstances will he exercise the power given to him under this section. It follows, therefore, that the absence, disability, or failure to act by a single Commissioner is an absolute bar to promotions of any kind, while upon all other matters a majority of the board can proceed with the transaction of the business of the department.

The board alone appoints all patrolmen; the Chief alone designates Roundsmen from the patrolmen; the board alone promotes to the grade of Sergeants, Captains, Inspectors, Deputy Chief, or Chief, but must make its selections solely from those who have been made Roundsmen by the Chief. In other words, the Chief of Police now possesses the veto power on all promotions. He alone can place a patrolman in the line of promotion, and all promotions good, bad, or indifferent, must be made from his selections and from his selections alone, as long as he retains the power to designate and detail Roundsmen.

Two of the most important steps in the matter of promotions are, assignments and details. It therefore follows that if the board is to have the power of making promotions it must have the whole power, and hence it must have the power of making assignments, transfers, or details. The ordinary transfers from precinct to precinct can, and will, remain in the hands of the Chief of Police; but the board should have the power to supervise these, as it is the board, and not the Chief, which can alone in the long run be held responsible. As has been here shown, however, the keystone to the whole system of promotions by an unbiased board of police at the law has just been given to the Chief of Police, although it is a power which, in fact, he has never exercised or claimed up to the present moment, and a power which has never been exercised by any Chief of Police in the history of department.

Furthermore, it is the board, and not the Chief of Police, that has been held during the past year to a rigid accountability for the work of the department; for every felony and every misdemeanor committed in New-York City; for every dereliction of duty on the part of every officer in the department, and as long as any Board of Police Commissioners intelligently and honestly the powers conferred upon it by law, just so long will it be held strictly accountable for the efficiency of the department.

There are at present twelve vacancies in the department of the grade of Captain, Inspector, and Deputy Chief, which vacancies have existed since the present board came into office. After nearly a year of careful and laborious investigation, a majority of the board is, and for some time has been prepared to proceed with the filling of these vacancies with the best material at hand; it is prevented, however, from so doing by reason of the fact that the law requires the unanimous action of the board, an unheard of provision in the administration of any other municipal department.

It cannot be stated too strongly that the amendments proposed and the powers asked for by the board are simply those which are necessary to enable the majority of the board to proceed in a businesslike way with the filling of the vacancies and the making of promotions in this department.

The Board of Police will do its best under any circumstances, but it feels that it should not and cannot be held accountable to the public for the promotions in this department, and, indeed, to a large extent, for its general efficiency, unless it is given the two simple amendments requested in the accompanying bill.

Commissioner Parker, whose name was conspicuously absent from the letter urging the passage of the bill, refused to discuss the matter.

Chief Conlin was rather disinclined to talk about the blow which had been aimed at him. He said that he did not care particularly about retaining the power to transfer, detail, and assign to duty the uniformed force of the department.

"I am too good a soldier," he said, "not to obey any law that may be enacted, but while I am clothed by law with certain powers and duties, I shall exercise them, and take the full responsibility for what I do or leave undone. If to the Police Commissioners is given the power to make transfers, assignments, and details, they naturally must assume the full responsibility for what they do.

"The whole trouble has been that I would not take part in the dispute in the board over the promotions. I was asked to take part against one Commissioner, and I refused to do so. I did not feel inclined to put myself between the upper and nether millstone and get crushed. It would not have been becoming in me to have taken such a position, and I hoped that the Commissioners would have settled the matter without dragging me into it. They have the absolute right to apply to the Legislature for legislation which they may believe is necessary for the welfare of the department, and I shall cheerfully obey and execute all laws that are placed on the statute books. That is my simple duty, and I shall not swerve from it."

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FOR SUMMER DAYS.

A delightful corner fitted up on our first floor to resemble an East India veranda, will give you some idea of the comfort and decorativeness of our rattan chairs.

Broad arms that serve as table, library shelf, or chess-board rest, reclining backs, foot-rests that may be shoved back at will, are the features of many.

Cool-looking and graceful as only an Oriental can fashion them, in natural straw color or stained in grays and greens.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court has dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of David Breen, who is accused of having embezzled £173 while he was Superintendent of the fruit market in Dublin, Ireland. Judge Lacombe's order sustains the decision previously rendered by United States Commissioner Shields, by which Breen was held for extradition. It is asserted by Lawyer Keane, counsel for the accused, that the latter is a Fenian suspect, and that the embezzlement charge has been trumped up to enable the British Government to get possession of him.

—The Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, will hold their annual church service on Sunday afternoon, April 19, at 4 o'clock, at the Madison Avenue Reform Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, in commemoration of the Battle of Lexington. Sermon by the Chaplain, the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge. The Daughters of the American Revolution are invited to participate in a body, and one-half of the centre aisle will be reserved for their use.

—Twenty candidates for Aqueduct patrolmen were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday. These men are in the employ of the Public Works Department, and their duties are to patrol the Croton Aqueduct to see that the water is not polluted from any source. They have no power to make arrests, but are required to report to the department.

—Miss Amelia Heineberg, a noted young pianist, recently from Germany, gave on Tuesday afternoon a piano recital at the Waldorf. Miss Heineberg's programme embraced the masters of the severely classical and romantic modern school of music, and her interpretation, as well as execution, were characterized by intellectual and technical mastery.

—The seventy-fifth performance of "The Lady Slavey" at the Casino will take place this evening. At the conclusion of the last act the curtain will be rung up and the audience will be photographed from the stage by flashlight. Orders for copies of the big photograph to be taken in this way will be handed to ladies as they enter.

—The Board of Walking Delegates yesterday ordered a general strike on the Siegel-Cooper building, at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, because Contractor Ringler of Jersey City, who is doing the cornice work there, made his men work nine hours a day instead of eight. The men will go out to-day.

—Several cigarmakers in the employ of Stachelberg & Co., at 383 West Broadway, have struck against what they call a new system of distributing work in the shop, by which union men are discriminated against. The men appealed to the Cigarmakers' International Union for assistance.

—The contract between the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, providing for an exchange of licenses under their patents, recently authorized by the Boards of Directors of the two companies, was yesterday executed and delivered.

—Capt. Passow of the American Line steamship Paris yesterday submitted his report to the United States Local Board of Steam Vessel Inspectors relative to the recent stranding of the Paris on the West Bank. The report gives no facts which have not already been made known.

—The office of Death Messenger to Bellevue Hospital has been abolished, its place the Western Union Telegraph Company has put in a regular office, and relatives of patients who die in the hospital will be notified by telegram at the expense of the Charities Commissioners.

—Patrolman John Irwin of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his home, 809 West Fifty-second Street, having been accidentally suffocated by gas while he slept.

Brooklyn.

—Police Commissioner Welles and Superintendent McKelvey, while hunting for a new house for a sub-precinct in the Twenty-ninth Ward Tuesday, discovered Patrolman Thomas Donohue, a mounted policeman, asleep in a stable.

—Postmaster Sullivan has received word from Washington that the bid of Belford & Sons, $22,450 per year, to collect all the mails by wagon not collected and sent to the main office by the trolley cars, had been accepted.

—Warden Hayes of the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday sent to United States Marshal Hayden the bill for the board of Federal prisoners for the quarter ending March 31. The amount of the bill if $12,658.96.

—Plans have been filed with the Building Department for a brick grand stand at the Brighton Beach race track. The new stand is to be fire-proof, and to cost $75,000.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday dismissed from the force Patrolman Dennis Burke and Doorman John S. Brown for intoxication.

—Mayor Wurster was forty-five years old yesterday. He had recovered from his illness and was at his office in the City Hall.

—The Central Liquor Dealers' Association will hold a mass meeting next Tuesday to protest against the Raines excise law.

—Fire in the engine room of Malcolm's Brewery yesterday caused $5,000 damage.

Long Island.

—Justice of the Supreme Court Wilmot M. Smith has rendered an important decision in the matter of the application of William H. Pierson, Republican candidate for Highway Commissioner of Southampton

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WANT TO STAY IN OFFICE

SCHOOL TRUSTEES CRITICISE THE COMPROMISE BILL.

They Regret Its Passage by the Senate—The Present System Is an Ideal One, Says Commissioner Wehrum—Capt. Samuel Samuels Declares that the People of the Northern Part of the City Are Against Any Change.

School Trustees were in a regretful state of mind yesterday over the passage by the Senate of the bill abolishing the ward Trustee system.

The halls of the Board of Education Building, in Grand Street, resounded with their denunciations of the measure. Many of the members of the Board of Education joined them in their comments upon Senator Ford and the women who have been working for the bill.

Nearly every Trustee and Commissioner, as he entered the building, was accosted with the question: "Well, what do you think of it?" And the invariable answer was.: "Won't it be a good thing for Tammany Hall?"

The opponents of the bill argue that if Tammany elects the next Mayor a Tammany Board of Education will be appointed as soon as possible. Such a board will, of course, see that Tammany men are put in as Superintendents, and the latter, in turn, will appoint their own Inspectors, so that the whole system will be completely in the hands of Tammany Hall.

"It is absolute nonsense to talk about the Trustees being political despots," said Commissioner Wehrum. "Politics and religion do not enter into the management of school affairs. The people here and up at Albany know nothing about the true state of affairs. The bill was passed mainly through the efforts of Mrs. Morton and a number of society women, who were never inside a public school in this city. We have the best system here that there is. The United States School Commissioner has made an official report, saying that our system, as exhibited at the World's Fair, is the best in this country.

"The power of the Trustees, even supposing they were bad men, is so limited that they could do little harm. The Superintendents make out the eligible list, and all the Trustees do is to select teachers from the list. As the vacancies are oftentimes more numerous than the candidates on the eligible list, there can be little favoritism shown.

"Talk about corruption, why, wait until a Tammany Mayor gets in. Then you will have a board of about sixty Superintendents, which will have the power to appoint all the school teachers in New-York; and they will be much more easily controlled by politics than the Trustees. The opposition of Tammany to the bill is suspicious, for the measure is a splendid thing for the Democrats. Mayor Strong was elected by the people, and if he intends to stand by his pledges he will not give it his signature."

"Wait until you hear from the north side," said Capt. Samuel Samuels, the hero of many naval battles and an old School Trustee of the Twenty-third Ward. "The whole northern part of the city is up in arms against the bill. All the clergymen, lawyers, and other prominent citizens in that part of the city have signed a formal protest against the abolition of the School Trustees and in favor of home rule government in our schools. More than half the number are Republicans. Our citizens want men to act as a medium between them and the Board of Education and to look after the particular interests of each district. They want Trustees who live in their district, and not paid officials who do not send their children to the public schools.

"There are two reasons given for pushing this bill through: First, that the Trustees are personally bad men and unfit for their places, and that the places must be abolished in order to legally get rid of them; second, that the Trustee system is a wrong one. As to the first reason, I want to say that three of the five members of the Board of Education who are favoring the 'compromise bill' were, in 1895, members of the Committee on Trustees, and in that capacity they not only nominated but voted for at least two-thirds of all the Trustees now in office.

"The system, moreover, is an ideal system, because it is the ideal civil service system. Now we have the Board of Education, as the executive, appointing an expert examining board, the City Superintendents; the latter, as paid experts, entirely independent of the appointing power, the Trustees, preparing and publishing an eligible list, and the Trustees held to a proper performance of their duties by the board. In addition, we have the Inspectors, sworn to see that the law in regard to the eligible list is carried out.

"Now, look at the civil service system of the 'compromise bill.' Everything is the same until we come to the Superintendents, who, instead of simply preparing an eligible list, are to nominate teachers, promote and remove them, and regulate salaries. Think of it! The board makes appointments of teachers from an eligible list prepared by its own creatures, the Superintendents. There is no political party that would dare advocate the passage of a law embodying such civil service rules."

MAY DISCIPLINE MR. REYNOLDS.

The School Board Resents the Trustee's Statements About Teachers.

The Board of Education devoted considerable time yesterday to discussing the charge publicly made by Trustee James Reynolds of the Tenth Ward that a number of school teachers are incompetent, and had got their places through the influence of Trustees.

The Committee on School Instruction reported that Mr. Reynolds had refused to appear before it and give the names of the teachers he referred to. Mr. Reynolds sent word to the committee that he did not know whether or not he should do so at a later date. He said there were ten teachers within his knowledge who were incompetent for the places they held. The committee presented a resolution referring the matter to the Committee on School System for further action.

Commissioner Strauss was in favor of taking stringent measures. He declared that the statements made lately regarding the public school teachers were false, and that Mr. Reynolds was as much to blame as any one else for them. The newspapers have been misguided, he said, by the false information given to them by persons who know better. Mr. Reynolds is the very head of those people, he said.

"There is a question of dignity involved in this question," Mr. Strauss said, "and I think it should be made a matter for discipline."

The Commissioner hotly declared that Mr. Reynolds had misstated facts.

Commissioner Prentiss advised that the matter be referred to the Committee on School Instruction, so that Mr. Reynolds could have a further opportunity of giving the information desired.

Several of the Commissioners were in favor of placing the matter in the care of the Committee on School System.

Commissioner Ketchum said the by-laws of the board give the Commissioners authority to discipline Trustee Reynolds if he persists in maintaining his present attitude. On his motion, the matter was referred to the Committee on School Instruction.

Bills by expert witnesses in the condemnation of school property also caused discussion. Patrick Fox and Herbert C. Plass charged $100 each for one day's services, while Leo Erlanger, Charles A. Berrian, and Charles W. Tarbox charged $250 each for one day's services.

Commissioner Strauss maintained that the bills were exorbitant, and they were referred to the Finance Committee.

Charles C. Roberts was appointed Principal of Grammar School No. 27, in the Nineteenth Ward.

City College Examinations.

A special meeting of the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York was held yesterday in the Board of Education Hall, to consider the question of making amendments to the by laws regarding the examination of applicants for admission to the college.

President Webb stated that a large amount of extra work was imposed upon the Faculty of the college in examining inefficient applicants who, when not able to graduate from the public schools, take advantage of the law and undergo examinations in which they are certain to be deficient. He would have the Principals of the schools give certificates to those competent to take part in the examinations.

Some of the Trustees thought this would give too much power to Principals.

After considerable discussion the question was referred to the Executive Committee.

PRACTICAL JOKES WERE PLAYED.

All Fools' Day, However, Has More Devotees Abroad.

All Fools' Day was not unremembered yesterday, although the practical jokes incidental to it are not as much relished or looked forward to in America as in England and France.

Street hawkers did a lively trade down town in so-called April Fool cigars, which were offered at 5 cents each and were said to be explosive. Some of the Custom House clerks laid in a stock of them, which they presented to brokers. To the amazement and disgust of the buyers, who expected the cigars to go off like firecrackers when they were well started, they smoked quite as comfortably to the end as was to be expected of cigars at that price, fooling the foolers completely.

Chocolate stuffed with cotton was generously distributed at the Stock Exchange, and provision men at the Produce Exchange set burning matches in dough on each other's hats and indulged in other pranks which amused them.

A crowd was gathered at noon at the Pine Street entrance to the Sub-Treasury, lured by a joker who had spread a report that Tuesday's warm weather had put the silver vault through the process known as sweating, and that silver had exuded through the marble walls. Specks of mica were pointed out in the walls to prove this theory, which worked quite well until the crowd thought of the day.

Stabbed Her Enemy in Court.

Rose Williams and Mary Stine, colored, had a fight early yesterday morning at Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. Mary Stine fared the worse, receiving several gashes on the head, necessitating medical treatment. In Jefferson Market Police Court the Magistrate dismissed the charge of felonious assault against Mary, but held Rose in $1,000 on the same charge. This so enraged the Williams woman that she stabbed the Stine woman over the eye with a steel hat pin. For this assault she was arraigned on a second charge.

DISGRACE TO THIS CITY

REGISTER'S OFFICE CONDEMNED BY THE MARCH GRAND JURY.

In Such Condition that Fire Would Find Ready Prey in the Valuable Documents—No Censure Too Strong for Its Sanitary Surroundings, Says the Presentment—The Importance of Making Some Radical Change Without Delay.

The county Grand Jury for the March Term adjourned yesterday, and before doing so handed up a presentment to Judge Newburger, in Part I., General Sessions, as follows:

The attention of the Grand Jury has been called to the condition of the building in which the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York is situated, and a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the matter. As a result of this investigation the Grand Jury begs to submit to the Court the following facts:

The building in which the Register's office is situated stands on the eastern side of City Hall Park, and is of very considerable antiquity, having formerly been used as a prison in the war of the Revolution. Its general condition is one of dilapidation. It is totally unfit to be occupied as a public building for any purpose, and its condition is such as to render it a fit object of condemnation at the hands of the Fire Department, Building Department, and the Health Department.

The building is constructed with wooden ceilings. The libers of deeds and mortgages, the copies of chattel mortgages, and other important documents are stored in wooden cases and on wooden shelves without any pretense of precaution against fire. The stairway is a partially wooden one, and is in the most unsafe and dangerous condition. In fact, the entire building is so constructed that in case of fire it will be impossible to save any of the invaluable records of which it is the store house.

In addition to the unsafe stairway mentioned, above the walls and floors are rickety, decayed, and unsafe. In some cases it has been necessary to plug up apertures in the walls with rags in order to keep out the rain and snow. The flooring and partitions are in a similar disgraceful condition. In respect to the sanitary condition of the building no censure can be too strong. The closets are filthy to a degree that should be impossible in any building in the City of New-York. No towel or soap are provided in the so-called lavatories, which are equally foul and disgraceful in their arrangement.

The accommodations for the officials in charge of the office and for the general public are totally inadequate.

When it is remembered that the muniments of titles to the real estate of this city and county are stored in this building it is appalling to contemplate the incalculable loss and irremediable confusion and uncertainty over titles which would be involved in its destruction. It is incredible that the authorities should have allowed such a condition of affairs to remain so long a menace to such vital interests, and the people of this city and county suffer it longer to endure, they but invite catastrophe.

The Grand Jury desires to express most earnestly its deep conviction that the building and its surroundings constitute a disgrace to the city, which should not be tolerated for a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

Neither can the Grand Jury express too earnestly its opinion that the matter which is considered in this presentment are of the most vital importance to the property interests of this city, as well as to the officials of the Register's office, and the general public, who, in the course of its business, is forced to enter the building in which the office is situated. It is strongly urged by the Grand Jury that immediate steps be taken by the proper authorities toward the erection of a new fire-proof building, in which the Register's office shall be located, with fire and burglar proof safes, files, and document cases, together with all the modern improvements for the safe and convenient storage of books, papers, and documents, and for the prompt and convenient transaction of the public business.

It is further earnestly recommended that temporary fire-proof quarters shall be immediately secured in which the business of the office can be transacted, pending the erection and completion of such a building. Delay in this matter is, in the opinion of the Grand Jury, of the greatest danger, and the public should not accept or tolerate any neglect or hesitation on the part of those authorities who have it within their power to make the changes recommended in this presentment.

The Grand Jury asked that a copy of the presentment be sent to the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Commissioners of Estimate and Apportionment, at the same time conveying to them the opinion of the Grand Jury that no public improvement at present claiming attention approaches in importance the matter mentioned. It is especially suggested that the asphalting of streets, construction of speedways, and kindred improvements might better be suspended than that their prosecution should leave in jeopardy the titles to all the real estate of the city.

District Attorney Fellows said he heartily approved the presentment, and would like to see the Grand Jury take harsher measures to bring about the needed improvement. He said the condition of the building was scandalous, and that a fire there would be more disastrous than if the city were bombarded by a hostile fleet.

Judge Newburger said he also approved the presentment, and he thanked the Jury for its work.

The Fire on the Steamer Finance.

Capt. Daley of the steamer Finance, which arrived here yesterday, reports that there was no panic among the passengers when the vessel caught fire on her trip to Colon. He says that the fire started in the forepeak and spread rapidly to the forward storeroom. The pumps were at once put to work, and after four hours' hard work the fire was overcome. The fire burned a large quantity of the ship's stores, awnings, tarpaulins, hawsers, &c.

New Park Bill Approved.

Mayor Strong yesterday gave a public hearing on the bill creating a new park, to be located at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Cromwell Avenue. The park will be three acres in extent. Nobody appeared either for or against the bill, and the Mayor approved it.

ROBBED 'FRISCO FAST EXPRESS.

Three Masked Men Blew Open the Safe and Escaped with Money.

St. Louis, April 1.—The 'Frisco fast express from the West, which left Lebanon, Mo., 182 miles west of St. Louis, a little before 1 o'clock this morning, was stopped by three masked men near Richland, twenty-two miles east of Lebanon, about 3 o'clock this morning. When the train was nearing Richland the engineer saw a red light down the track. He reversed the lever and applied the air brakes and stopped the train. The engineer and fireman poked their heads out of the cab windows to see what the trouble was. At that instant there was a flash, and a bullet whizzed past the engineer's head and buried itself in the woodwork.

A man sprang into the cab with a rifle and commanded the engineer and fireman to hold up their hands. Then he compelled the engineer to get down and help the robbers get into the express car. They made the engineer mount the platform and call loudly to the messenger to open the car. It was not until several volleys had been poured into the car through the door that the messenger unbolted his door and admitted the robbers. The messenger declared that everything in the car worth taking was locked securely in the through safe, to which he did not possess the combination. The robbers blew open the safe with dynamite. Then they disconnected the engine, ran it a mile, and mounted horses, which were picketed near the tracks.

St. Louis, Mo., April 1.—One of the three train robbers was a youth of seventeen, who stood guard over the trainmen while the others did the work. The loss may be any amount from $10,000 to $100,000. All the way bills were destroyed. In their haste the robbers dropped one package of $1,700.

BAXTER ESCAPED IN PLATTSBURG

Alleged Diamond Smuggler Attending Now to Business in Montreal.

Plattsburg, N. Y., April 1.—James Baxter, an alleged smuggler of Montreal, who was arrested in a Maiden Lane diamond broker's office, New-York City, last Monday by United States Deputy Collector of Customs James H. Hefferman of Plattsburg and was brought back here, escaped from the officer last night and is thought to be now in Canada.

Deputy Collector Hefferman, who was on duty at the Grand Trunk Station in Montreal last Sunday night, suspected Baxter of smuggling diamonds, and took the same train with Baxter for New-York. Baxter, upon arriving in New-York, went to the Astor House and had breakfast. Later in the day he started for Maiden Lane, with Deputy Collector Hefferman following him. Baxter went into a diamond broker's office and handed to the broker a package containing twenty-two unset diamonds.

Hefferman then entered the office and arrested Baxter, and brought him here. He locked Baxter in a room in the Wetherill House, but during the night Baxter escaped, and, it is believed, made his way across the border.

Montreal, April 1.—James Baxter, who was arrested in New-York on a charge of smuggling, is a prominent money lender and note shaver of Montreal. He was in his office to-day, and said that it was merely a coincidence that he had diamonds with him when arrested, as he had forgotten to take the two small packages out of his pocket before he went to the train Sunday night. He owns a great deal of real estate here.

PRISONER ESCAPES FROM JAIL.

Strikes the Jailer and Scales a Fence with Ease.

White Plains, N. Y., April 1.—When Jailer William Johnson of the county jail unlocked the inner door leading from the vestibule to the cells this morning to allow the prisoners to go to breakfast, Eli P. Carpenter, colored, who was in the jail under an indictment for robbing Pincus's clothing store, in this village, made a dash for liberty.

Carpenter struck Johnson a stunning blow between the eyes, which dazed him for a few minutes. While Johnson was in this condition, the fugitive scaled the board fence which surrounds the jail, and made off for parts unknown. As soon as the jailer collected his scattered senses, he cried an alarm, and deputies were sent out to look for Carpenter, but he was not found.

Johnson is a brother of Sheriff A. J. Johnson. He did not take the ordinary precaution to shut and lock the outside door before he undid the inner one, and this gave Carpenter the chance for his freedom which he took advantage of.

"Madame" Goes to Daly's.

The arrangement for presenting "Mme. Sans Gene" at Daly's Theatre next week were changed yesterday by Manager A. M. Palmer, and Mr. Pitou's company will fill its regular engagement at Palmer's, beginning next Monday night, and presenting the French play for a season of two weeks. In order to make room for them Rose Coghlan and her supporting company will go from Palmer's to Daly's and produce "Madame" there on Monday, continuing the play for two weeks, and longer, if it proves as successful as is expected.

Mr. Kilbreth Back from Washington.

Collector Kilbreth returned from Washington yesterday, where he had been to urge favorable action on the Quigg bill for the construction of a new Custom House on the present site. He expressed himself confident that the bill would be passed, and predicted that a new building would be ready for occupancy within two years.

HOMES FOR WAGE EARNERS

ARCHITECTS ASKED TO ENTER A POPULAR COMPETITION.

Proposal of Improved Housing Council Is for a Group of Tenements Designed for an Entire City Block—They Must Be Model Apartment Houses—Six-Story Buildings Where Light, Privacy, Safety, and Comfort May Be Had.

The first step was taken by the Improved Housing Council in its efforts to provide suitable dwellings for the wage earners of New-York, when the circulars containing the conditions for the competition for plans for model apartment houses were sent out yesterday by W. H. Tolman, Secretary to the council, to many of the leading architects of the city. The committee of the council which has charge of the subject of model tenement houses says in the circular that it is not in a position to offer prizes to competitors, but the architect whose plans may be accepted will probably be named as architect to the committee.

Architects are invited to submit plans for a group of tenements designed for an entire city block. The plot is supposed to measure 200 by 400 feet, or the equivalent of thirty-two city lots. It is bounded by streets on the long sides and by avenues on the short sides. The object of the competition is to obtain a satisfactory type of plan adapted to the conditions which prevail in New-York. To be successful, such a plan should be at least as economical as the plans in common use, but without their objectionable features. Perhaps the best and most popular of these plans are those based upon the prize plan of 1879. There are many defects in this plan, however, and they are fully pointed out in the circular, so that all architects desiring to enter the competition may be fully warned as to what to avoid. Among these defects are lack of light and air, great danger from fire, lack of privacy for families, improper arrangements of the bedrooms, improper construction of light wells, &c. The committee believes, however, that all these difficulties and objections can be obviated by a more scientific arrangement, and has formulated the following as the minimum requirements, and no plans will be seriously considered which do not closely approximate the following conditions:

1. The plans must comply with all the requirements of the New-York building law.

2. Except in the case of those portions of the building occupying the corner lots not more than 70 per cent. of the total area of the land is to be occupied, the rest being left vacant for light and air. This does not apply to the ground floor or to the basement.

3. The space occupied on floors above the ground floor by walls, partitions, corridors, stairways, and other parts used in common, must not exceed 15 per cent. of the total area of the land.

4. The clear rentable space in apartments free of walls, partitions, corridors, stairs, and other parts used in common must on every floor above the ground floor be equal to at least 55 per cent. of the total area of the land. In those portions of the buildings occupying the corner lots it is expected a greater percentage of rentable space may be obtained.

5. No courts inclosed on all sides shall contain less than 900 square feet, and should be as nearly square as possible; and no court inclosed on three sides shall be less than one-quarter as wide as it is deep from the open end.

6. No wells or light shafts shall be used.

7. All rooms must be lighted by windows opening directly upon the outer air.

8. All apartments must have cross ventilation.

9. All staircases and corridors must be well lighted at every floor by windows opening directly upon the outer air.

10. The building must be divided into compartments by unpierced fire walls extending from top to bottom, and there shall be an average of at least one such compartment for each city lot occupied, but such compartment need not conform to the size and shape of the 25 by 100 lot.

11. Each compartment must have its own independent fire-proof staircase inclosed by brick walls with a separate entrance from the street.

12. Each compartment must have a handlift from the basement, so placed as to be accessible to all the families of the compartment.

13. Each suite must have a separate water closet opening directly upon the outer air.

14. It must be possible to enter directly into the living room of each suite from the public corridor or staircase hall without passing through any other room.

15. It must be possible to reach every bedroom of a suite without passing through any other bedroom or the public corridor.

16. Every living room must contain not less than 144 square feet of floor space, and every bedroom must contain at least 70 square feet of floor space.

17. It is desirable that as many apartments as possible shall have at least one window opening toward the street, so that they may be classed as front apartments.

18. Buildings facing on the avenues should be so contrived that they may be entered from the streets, in order that none of the frontage suitable for stores need be lost.

The buildings are to be six stories high. The ground floors on the avenues are to be arranged for stores, which shall have ceilings 11 feet high in the clear. Ceilings of apartments are to be 10 feet 6 inches high in the clear. Each suite shall have a sink and a place for a range. The apartments are to be in suites of two, three, and four rooms, and the following ratio is suggested: 30 per cent each of two and four room apartments, and 40 per cent. of three room apartments.

Plans must be submitted on or before May 11, at such place as the committee may hereafter direct. While the committee thinks it is essential that the requirements of the circular as quoted above should be rigidly adhered to by competing architects, the announcement is made that the committee will gladly consider any other features or recommendations embodied in any submitted plans, provided such plans contain also these essential requirements.

HEARING ON GREATER NEW-YORK.

Set for To-day at City Hall—Opposition from Two Places.

Mayor Strong's hearing on the Greater New-York bill will be held in the Aldermanic Council Chamber in the City Hall this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City has accepted an invitation to be present, but Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn cannot attend because he will hold a hearing on the same subject in Brooklyn at the same hour.

Opposition to the bill came to the Mayor's office yesterday from Flushing and Jamaica. John W. Weed, President of the Flushing Village Association; Ernest Mitchell, and J. A. Macdonald of the Village Trustees, and A. S. Thayer, presented a memorial from citizens of the two villages. It is a copy of a memorial which will be sent to the Governor, Senate, and Assembly.

The argument was that these villages practically voted against consolidation in 1894, the total vote in favor of the change being less than three-eights of the votes cast for the officer balloted for at that election, who received the lowest number of votes cast. It was also argued that the two towns were not essential to the Greater New-York, either as to location or population.

Mr. Weed said out of a population of between 23,000 and 24,000, more than 19,500 were within the confines of Whitestone, College Point, and Flushing, while of the total area of the two towns—sixty-three square miles—more than three-fifths was devoted exclusively to growing cabbages and to agricultural purposes generally.

Mayor Strong said he was impressed with the arguments and called his visitors' attention to the fact that he would hold his public hearing on the Greater New-York bill to-day.

NEWPORT VILLA CHANGES HANDS.

Hamilton McKay Twombly Takes Possession of Vinland.

Newport, R. I., April 1.—Hamilton McKay Twombly took formal possession of Vinland, which he recently agreed to purchase from Louis L. Lorillard, to-day. He and Louis L. Lorillard, with their attorneys, met at noon and signed the deed, and the money passed. The deeds were later recorded, and the consideration was found to be $700,000. Mr. Twombly not only receives the villa and grounds, but the entire contents of the former as well as the contents of the greenhouses. Many valuable tapestries and works of art which were given Mr. Lorillard by Miss Catharine L. Wolfe, with the villa, are included in the household effects. On the whole, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, who, according to the deeds, purchase the property jointly, secure a great bargain. It was at first said that the estate brought more than a million dollars.

Servants came up from New-York to-day to clean Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont's marble house and put it in order for the Summer. Rumor has it that it is to be occupied by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Kane, H. McKay Twombly, and Louis L. Lorillard left for New-York to-night.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Anthony Hope, Ian Maclaren, Bret Harte, J. M. Barrie, Amelia E. Barr, Grant Allen, Mary E. Wilkins, A. Conan Doyle, Stanley J. Weyman, Frank R. Stockton, Beatrice Harraden, Joel Chandler Harris, Julian Hawthorne, and Many Others.

THE HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

"Nor King Nor Country,"

BY GILBERT PARKER,

author of "Pierre and His People," and other fascinating tales of Northwest trappers and Indians, will be continued until April 6.

April
3—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
4—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
6—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker.
7—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
8—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
9—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
10—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
11—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
13—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
14—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
15—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
16—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
17—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
18—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
20—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
21—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.

COMPLAINS OF A DELAY

PEOPLE'S TRACTION COMPANY'S MOVE TO GET A FRANCHISE.

Endeavoring to Gain an Entrance into This City for the Westchester Line—Finds Fault with the Corporation Counsel for Not Appealing from Decision Dismissing the Injunction Suit of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company.

The People's Traction Company, which bid 100 per cent. of its gross receipts Oct. 9, 1895, for a street railroad franchise, so that the New-York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company might acquire an entrance into this city, complains that Corporation Counsel Scott has not appealed from the decision of Justice Beekman, given a few days ago, which dismissed the injunction suit of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company to restrain the Controller from accepting the People's Company's bid.

The franchise in question has been the source of much litigation. The People's Company and the New-York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company are the same, and the officers of the People's are: President—F. A. Wilcox; Secretary—John Foley, Jr.; Treasurer—E. H. Hobbs; Directors—F. A. Wilcox, Edward Hassett, Martin J. Keogh, William Cauldwell, Daniel F. Cohalan, E. H. Hobbs, John A. Bensel, Thomas A. Goodrich, and Bernard Katz.

One of the officers of the company said yesterday that the People's Company possessed the franchise of thirty miles of road, to be operated by overhead trolley, from Byram River, Conn., to the Bronx River. To reach the Harlem it requires a franchise for another road through the territory in the control of the Union Railway Company, or "Huckleberry," which has as stalking horses the North New-York City Traction Company and the Southern Boulevard Railway Company, whose officers are: President—Edward A. Maher; Secretary—Thomas W. Olcott; Directors—E. A. Maher, C. A. Stadler, A. N. Brady, Robert C. Pruyn, John W. McNamara, William Shaw, A. G. Hüpfel, and T. W. Olcott.

The advantage of a link between the Harlem and the Bronx was so great, because on the other thirty miles of road a twenty-five-cent fare could be charged, that the People's Company decided in bidding for a New-York County franchise to give up its gross five-cent receipts for the privilege.

The bidding for this franchise and the litigation are part of corporation history. When the People's Company bid 100 per cent. of its receipts it found a rival in the North New-York City Traction Company, whose bid was 101 per cent. Then, little by little, the bidding went on until the People's bid was 6.975 1-16 per cent. Then came the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company with an injunction granted by Justice Beach against the two bidders.

The People's Company claims that three bonds were filed according to law for the bidding of $50,000, and that as Roswell P. Flower was the bondsman for each of its rivals, each of the companies he was surety for sued the other and impleaded the People's, thus establishing the "Huckleberry's" conspiracy to keep the People's out of the city.

Possibly the delay in appealing may be due to the absence of Mr. Scott in Albany and the illness of his assistant, David J. Dean, but the officers of the People's Company say that Mr. Scott asked for the decision of Justice Beekman and say that the Corporation Counsel's office is a stepping stone to judicial honors.

"As to a rumor," said the informant of the reporter for The New-York Times, "that we have chosen our counsel to manipulate our interests politically, all I have to say is that at different stages of our endeavor we have retained lawyers best suited to what had to be done. For instance, we had Franklin Bartlett for the Board of Aldermen, Joseph H. Choate for the Supreme Court, and now Albert B. Boardman of Tracy, Boardman & Platt for our present contest because of his reputation as a railroad lawyer.

"When Mr. Fitch should have decided on our bid last Monday the Corporation Counsel's office was not represented, but Mr. Scott had advised the Controller to adjourn the sale, and he was to appeal from a decision he himself asked for. At the Controller's office F. Bohmer, who appeared as a taxpayer, asked if the Corporation Counsel was paid by the city or by the Union Railway Company."

Uniforms for Gen. Collis's Men.

The craze for uniforming men who work in city departments has reached Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works. He now proposes to follow the example of Col. Waring and Superintendent Constable and uniform his force. All his Inspectors, foremen, and laborers will soon appear in blue suits, ornamented with white buttons. It is proposed that the laborers shall wear white canvas slouch hats, the foremen blue caps, and the Inspectors black derbies.

Slayer of Mrs. March Dead.

Philadelphia, April 1.—Ira Gibson, the Woodbury (N. J.) florist who last night shot and killed Mrs. Sallie March in this city and then shot himself, died this morning in the Pennsylvania Hospital. Gibson did not regain consciousness after he had shot himself, and the motive for the crime has not been ascertained.

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SYNOPSIS.

John Enderby, a squire of Lincolnshire, is offered a knighthood by King Charles the First, while the latter is in Boston on business. Enderby refuses the honor, on the ground that he cannot afford to pay the fee contingent to its acceptance. The King is very angry, as the fee is the main thing involved, and is encouraged in his displeasure by Lord Rippingdale, an old enemy of Enderby's. Enderby persists in his refusal, and the King thereupon confiscates his estate. On the way home Enderby is warned by a stilt walker of the fens to keep away from the King that night. Enderby suspects a plot against the King, and still loyal, raises a company and rides after him, arriving just in time to rescue the King and Lord Rippingdale from a band of thieves who had attacked their party. Enderby rides away. The King, although mollified by Enderby's gallantry, declares that the knighthood must be accepted, and that then he will make Enderby a baron. Enderby reaches Enderby House and describes his experiences to his daughter Felicity.

PART III.

For a moment the girl trembled, and Enderby felt her hands grow cold in his own, for she had a quick and sensitive nature and passionate intelligence and imagination.

"Father," she said, pantingly, "the King would make thee an outlaw, would seize upon thy estates, because thou wouldst not pay the price of a paltry knighthood!" Suddenly her face flushed, the blood came back with a rush, and she stood upon her feet. "I would follow thee to the world's end rather than that thou shouldst pay one penny for that honor. The King offered thee knighthood? Why, 200 years before the King was born an Enderby was promised an earldom. Why shouldst thou take a knighthood now? Thou didst right, thou didst right." Her fingers clasped in eager emphasis.

"Dost thou not see, my child," said he "that any hour the King's troops may surround our house and take me prisoner and separate thee from me? I see but one thing to do; even to take thee at once from here, and place thee with thy aunt, Mistress Falkingham, in Shrewsbury."

"Father," the girl said, "thou shalt not put me away from thee. Let the King's men surround Enderby House, and the soldiers and my Lord Rippingdale levy upon the estates of Enderby. Neither his Majesty nor my Lord Rippingdale dare put a finger upon me—I would tear their eyes out!"

Enderby smiled half sadly at her, and answered:

"The fear of a woman is one of the worst fears in this world. Booh!"

So ludicrously did he imitate her own manner of a few moments before that humor drove away the flush of anger from her face, and she sat upon his chair arm and said:

"But we will not part; we will stand here till the King and Lord Rippingdale do their worst, is it not so, father?"

He patted her head caressingly.

"Thou sayest right, my lass; we will remain at Enderby. Where is thy brother Garrett?"

"He has gone over to Mablethorpe, but will return within the hour," she replied.

At that moment there was a sound of hoofs in the courtyard. Running to the rear window of the library, Mistress Felicity clapped her hands, and said:

"Is it he—Garrett?"

Ten minutes afterward the young man entered. He was about two years older than his sister; that is, seventeen. He was very tall for his age, with dark hair and a pale, dry face, and of distinguished bearing. Unlike his father, he was slim and gracefully built, with no breadth or power to his shoulders, but an athletic suppleness, and a refinement almost womanlike. He was tenacious, overbearing, self-willed, somewhat silent, and also somewhat bad-tempered.

There was excitement in his eye as he entered. He came straight to his father, giving only a nod to Mistress Felicity, who twisted her head in a demure little way, as if in mockery of his important manner.

"Booh!—my Lord Duke!" she said, almost under her breath.

"Well, my son," said Enderby, giving him his hand, "your face has none so cheerful a look. Hast thou no welcome for thy father?"

"I am glad that you are home again, Sir," said young Enderby, more dutifully than cordially.

There was silence for a moment.

"You do not ask my news," said his father, eying him debatingly.

"I have your news, Sir," was the young man's half sullen reply.

His sister came near her father, where she could look her brother straight in the face, and her deep blue eyes fixed upon him intently. The smile almost faded from her lips, and her square chin seemed suddenly to take on an air of seriousness and strength.

"Well, Sir?" asked his father.

"That you, Sir, have refused a knighthood of the King; that he insists upon your keeping it, that he is about to levy upon your estates, and that you are outlawed from England."

"And what think you about the matter?" asked his father.

"I think it is a gentleman's duty to take the King's gifts without question," answered the young man.

"Whether the King be just or not, eh? Where would England have been, my son, if the barons had submitted to King John? Where would the Enderbys have been had they not withstood the purposes of Queen Mary? Come, come, the King has a chance to prove himself as John Enderby has proved himself. Midst other news heard you not that last night I led a dozen gentlemen to the rescue of the King?"

"'Twas said in the village that his Majesty would remove his interdict and make you a baron, Sir, if you met his levy for the knighthood."

"That I shall never do! Answer me, my son, do you stand with the King or with your father in this?"

"I am an Enderby," answered the youth, moodily, "and I stand with the head of our house."

That night as candles were being lighted threescore of the King's men, headed by

"I Am Sir Richard Mowbray."

Lord Rippingdale, placed themselves before the house, and an officer was sent forward to summon forth John Enderby.

Enderby had gathered his men together, and they were posted for defense at the doorways and entrances, and along the battlements. The windows were all heavily shuttered and barred.

The young officer commissioned to demand an interview with Enderby came forward and knocked at the great entrance door. It opened presently and showed within the hallway a dozen men well armed. Enderby came forward to meet him.

"I am Sir Richard Mowbray," said the new-comer. "I am sent by Lord Rippingdale, who arrives on a mission from his Majesty."

Enderby, recognizing his visitor, was mild in his reply.

"Sir Richard Mowbray, I pray you tell Lord Rippingdale that he is welcome—as commissioner of the King."

Mowbray smiled and bowed.

"My lord begs me to ask that you will come forth and speak with him, Sir John."

"My compliments to Lord Rippingdale, Sir Richard, and say that I can better entertain his Majesty's commissioner within my own house."

"And all who wait with him?" asked the young officer, with a dry sort of smile.

"My lord and his officers and gentlemen, but not his troopers."

Mowbray bowed, and as he lifted his head again he saw the face of Mistress Felicity looking through the doorway of the library. Their eyes met. On a sudden a new impulse came to his thoughts.

"Sir John Enderby," said he, "I know how honorable a man you are, and I think I know the way you feel. But, as one gentleman to another, permit me a word of counsel. 'Twere better to humor my Lord Rippingdale and to yield up to the King's demands than to lose all. Lack of money and estate—that is hard enough on a single man like me, but with a gentleman who has the care of a daughter, perhaps"—his look again met the young lady's face—"the case is harder. A little yielding on your part—"

"I will not yield!" was Enderby's reply.

Mowbray bowed once more, and retired without more speaking.

In a few moments he returned, Lord Rippingdale with him. The entrance doors were once more opened and my lord, in a temper, at once began:

"You press your courtesies too far, Sir John Enderby."

"Less strenuously than the gentlemen of the road pressed their discourtesies upon his Majesty and yourself last night, my lord."

"I am come upon that business. For your bravery and loyalty, if you will accept the knighthood, and pay the sum set as the courtesy for the patent, his Majesty will welcome you at Court and raise you to a barony. But his Majesty must see that his dignity be not injured."

"The King may have my life and all my goods as a gift, but I will not give either by these indirect means. It does not lie in a poor squire like me to offend the King's dignity."

"You are resolved?"

"I am resolved," answered Enderby, stubbornly.

"Then you must bear the consequences, and yield up your estates and person into

"Come Quickly," Said He, "the Way Is Clear."

my hands. Yourself and your family are under arrest, to be dealt with hereafter as his Majesty sees fit."

"I will not yield up my estates, nor my person, nor my son and daughter, of my free will."

With an incredulous smile, Rippingdale was about to leave and enter upon a siege of the house, when he saw young Enderby, and caught a strange look in his face.

"Young gentleman," said he, "are you a cipher in this game? A barony hangs on this. Are you as stubborn and unruly as the head of your house?"

Garrett Enderby made no reply, but turned and walked into the library, his father's and sister's eyes following him in doubt and dismay, for the chance was his at that moment to prove himself.

A moment afterward Lord Rippingdale was placing his men to attack the house, disposing of some to secure a timber to batter in the door, and of others to make assaults upon the rear of the building. Enderby had placed his men advantageously to res

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SPECULATION HESITATES, BUT THE TONE CONTINUES FIRM.

Contraction in the Volume of Business, but the Trading Well Distributed—The Tobacco Directors Declare a Cash Dividend of 2 Per Cent. and an Extra One of 20 Per Cent. in Scrip—The Grangers Continue Firm.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The stock market hesitated somewhat today, but the undertone continued strong. There was less business done than yesterday, but, with the exception of the heavy trading in Tobacco, transactions were well distributed. Uncertainty as to the action of the Directors on the Tobacco dividend caused considerable feverishness on that stock, although it closed fractionally higher. The announcement concerning the dividend was not made until after the close of business. The 20 per cent. scrip distribution in addition to the cash dividend of 2 per cent. was entirely unexpected by the Street, and, after the Exchange had closed, materially higher prices were bid for the stock

The uncertainty in Tobacco was reflected in the general list, notably in the final half hour. The Grangers had been strong until then, but they closed small fractions down. Southern preferred was notably weak, its net loss being 1¼ points. Other international specialties were fractionally lower. Reading showed pronounced strength and closed a point up, at 11½. The bonds of the company were also strong. Philadelphia dispatches indicated important developments in the near future. It was intimated that Mr. Morgan during his visit abroad will remove important obstacles to the plan of reorganization. Manhattan was active and strong. It sold up to 107½, but closed at 106⅞, a net gain of 1½ points.

The money market was a little stiffer, but the fact was well understood to be the result of the April settlements, and caused no uneasiness. The coming prolonged recess, extending practically from Thursday until Monday, induced considerable liquidation. Railway earnings continue favorable.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3½@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6@7 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 8 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $88,869,356; balances, $5,761,325; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $249,719.

Money on call in London 1½@¾ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and strong. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days, $4.90 for demand. Actual rates were $4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89 for demand, and $4.89¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87@$4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c permium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds made a further increase in activity and prices were generally strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Kan. Pac. con., t. r.2	Nor. Pac. con.....1
Mo., K. & T. 2d.....1	Nor. Pac. con. t. r.....1
Mut. Un. Tel. 6s.....1½	Or. Imp. con., t. r...2
N. Y., L. & W.constr. mortgage 1¼	St. J. & Gt. Isl. 1st, t. r. 1¼
Nor. Pac. 3d, c.....1	Utah So. ext. 1st....1

DECLINED.

Ches. & O. 1st, R. & A., 1st con.....1	Balt. & O. 5s, 1980.2½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 1	Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st, t. r.....1
	U. P. col. tr. notes..1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ⅛. The sales were $75,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116¾, and $2,000 5s, coupon, at 113¾@113½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	
4s, r., 1907	108⅜	108⅞
*4s, c., 1907	109½	110
4s, r., 1925	116⅜	116⅞
4s, c., 1925	116⅜	116⅞
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	113⅝
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	113⅝
Currency 6s, 1897		102
Currency 6s, 1898		103
Currency 6s, 1899		107½
Cherokee 4s, 1836		100
Cherokee 4s, 1897		100
Cherokee 4s, 1898		100
Cherokee 4s, 1899		100

*Ex interest.

In State securities, $3,000 Louisiana Consolidated 4s sold at 97.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America 300		National Union....190	
Amer. Exchange...170		New-Amsterdam ...190	
Broadway 230		New-York 233	
Central National ...118½		New-York County..580	
City 450		Nat. Bank N. A....100	
Commerce 200½		Pacific 180	
Continental 130		Park 270	
Corn Exchange....200		Phenix 108	
Fourth National ...180		Republic 147	
Gallatin Nat. 295		Seaboard Nat. 167	
Greenwich 165		Shoe & Leather....93	
Hanover 310		Southern National.105	
Imp'ters & Tr'd'rs'.305		State of New-York.108	
Irving 137½		Third National 165	
Leather Mfrs. 170		Tradesmen's 92	
Lincoln National ...180		U. S. National....190	
Manhattan 207		West Side.....275	
Market & Fulton ..200		Western Nat. 110	
Merchants' 133			

There were sales of 10 shares of United States National at 200 and 20 do at 205.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.15	.14
Belcher	.23	.22
Best & Belcher	.65	.62
Bodie Consolidated	.30	....
Bulwer	.43	.45
Challar	.46	.44
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.60
Crown Point	.43	.44
Gould & Curry	.28	.27
Hale & Norcross	1.20	1.15
Mexican	.55	.52
Ophir	1.20	1.15
Potosi	.42	.39
Savage	.36	.33
Sierra Nevada	.68	.64
Union Consolidated	.67	.63
Utah	.08	.09
Yellow Jacket	.38	.38

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., April 1.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gibson	.72	.72
Anaconda	.66	.65
Portland	1.50	1.44
Argentum	.63½	.63
Isabella	.58	.56
Union	.47½	.45¼
Consolidated	.16½	.16½
Pharmacist	.10½	.12
Work	.13¾	.13¾
Alamo	.06	.06½
Mount Rosa	.12	.12
Blue Bell	.07	.08
Silver State	.01¼	.01¼
Golden Fleece	1.70	1.68
Jefferson	.30	....

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	15⅛	15½	....	....	....	15	15½	6.0
American Cotton Oil pf	62½	63¾	62½	63½	— ¼	63½	63¾	415
American Express	111⅝	111⅝	111⅛	111⅝	....	110½	113	60
*American Sugar Refineries	117¼	118	116¾	117½	+ ¼	117½	117⅝	14,267
*American Sugar Ref. pf	101	101	100	101	....	100½	101	468
American Tel. & Cable Co	94	94	94	94	....	92	95	37
American Tobacco	89⅝	90¾	88⅝	89⅜	+ ⅛	89⅜	89⅞	41,802
American Tobacco pf	102½	102¾	102	102½	+ ½	102	103	189
Ann Arbor pf	27	27	27	27	— ½	26½	27¼	1.4
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	16	16¼	16	16	— ⅛	15⅞	16	3,022
A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	25	25½	25	25½	+ ¼	24½	25¼	20
Baltimore & Ohio	18⅝	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝	17⅝	18	1,750
*Brooklyn R. T.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	....	20½	21	10
Canada Southern	48⅝	49	48⅝	48¾	+ ⅛	48¾	49¼	325
Central Pacific	15	15	15	15	....	14⅝	15¼	15
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛	16	16¾	675
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41⅜	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛	41⅛	42¾	2.0
Chicago Gas	67⅜	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	+ ⅜	67½	67⅝	1,110
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	77⅜	78⅛	77⅜	77⅝	....	77⅜	77⅞	7,800
Chicago & Northwestern	103¼	103¾	102¾	103¼	— ⅛	103⅛	103⅝	480
C., M. & St. Paul	75¾	75¾	75	75¾	— ⅛	75	75½	11,860
C., M. & St. Paul pf	125⅜	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	....	125⅝	126⅛	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	71⅞	72¼	71⅝	71⅞	— ⅜	71½	71⅝	4,081
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	....	30½	36¾	400
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	87	87	87	87	— ½	86	89	100
Clev., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ¾	50½	53	170
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	30	28	28¾	+ ¾	28¾	29	500
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	....	2	3¼	5
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	15½	15½	15½	15½	....	15¾	16½	50
Consolidated Gas Company	153	153½	153	153	+1	152¾	153	350
Delaware & Hudson	127½	127½	126¾	126¾	....	126½	127¾	52
Del., Lack. & West	161¼	161¼	161½	161¼	+ ⅛	160½	161½	170
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47¼	47	47¼	+ ⅛	46¾	47⅜	200
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	17⅜	18⅜	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅝	18⅛	18¾	6,830
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98¾	98¾	98½	98½	....	98	98½	10
Erie 1st pf	38	38	38	38	....	38¼	39	23
Erie 2d pf	23	24⅝	23	24½	....	24	25	33
Erie Tel. & Tel	50	59	59	59	—1	58½	59	115
General Electric	37½	37½	36½	37	— ½	37⅛	37½	3,704
Iowa Central	9¼	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜	9¼	9⅞	650
Iowa Central pf	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	....	37½	38	113
Kanawha & Michigan	9	9	9	9	....	7	9½	5
Lacledo Gas	27⅜	28	27⅜	28	— ⅛	27⅜	28½	550
Lacledo Gas pf	85	85	85	85	+ ¼	85	85½	122
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	70	70	70	....	69½	70	100
Lake Shore	146¾	147	146¼	147	+ ½	146	147¼	315
Long Island	82	82	82	82	+1	81	84	100
Louisville & Nashville	50¼	50⅝	50	50⅜	— ⅛	50	50¼	6,335
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	21½	21½	20	20	—1¼	20	21½	200
Manhattan Beach	9	9	9	9	....	9	10	100
Manhattan Con	105½	107½	105¼	106¾	+1¼	106¼	106⅞	4,305
*Metropolitan Traction	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	....	105	....	25
Minneapolis & St. Louis	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝	19½	20	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	79	79½	79	79½	+1	79¼	80½	200
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	52¾	53	52¾	53	+ ¾	52	52¾	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	27	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ¾	26½	26⅞	1,010
Missouri Pacific	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛	24	24⅜	1,350
*National Lead Co. pf	86¾	86¾	86½	86½	....	86¼	86¾	225
New-York Central	99¾	99¾	96	96	— ½	95¾	96½	253
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛	23¼	23½	100
North American	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	....	5¾	5¾	160
Northern Pacific	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛	13⅛	13½	1,145
Northern Pacific pf	11½	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛	11½	11⅝	852
Ontario & Western	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛	14¼	14⅜	400
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛	3¾	3⅞	208
Pacific Mail	27½	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅜	27	27⅜	430
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd	11	11¾	10⅜	11⅜	+1	11½	11⅝	4,800
Pullman Palace Car Co	158	158	158	158	....	153	158	2
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11	11	11	— ⅜	11	11½	100
St. Paul & Duluth	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅜	24	29	200
Southern Pacific	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜	19	19⅝	300
Southern Railway	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	....	9⅛	9¼	1,080
Southern Railway pf	29⅞	30	28¾	28¾	—1¼	29¼	29½	1,300
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28¾	29¼	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜	29	29½	1,790
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	— ¼	8	8⅜	325
Third Avenue Railroad	178	....	180	178	....	180	....	70
Union Pacific, t. r.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7½	— ⅛	7½	7⅝	1,885
U. S. Cordage	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛	5	5½	330
U. S. Cordage pf	10	10	10	10	....	9¾	10¾	100
U. S. Cordage std	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅝	19	20	100
United States Express	44	45	44	44	....	43	46	84
*United States Leather	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	....	9	9¼	905
*United States Leather pf	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾	....	61¾	62	3,802
United States Rubber	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ½	26½	27	200
United States Rubber pf	85½	85½	85½	85½	—1	85	87	110
Wabash	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	....	6¾	7	20
Wabash pf	18	18½	18	18	— ⅛	17⅞	18	1,220
Western Union Telegraph	84⅝	84⅝	84⅛	84⅜	....	84⅜	....	455
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞	....	9⅜	9¾	925

Total sales.....142,347

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Amer Cotton Oil Co 8s	N Y, Chi & St Louis 4s
1,000.....110	11,000xl.....108
1,000.....109½	N Y, Lacka & Western
Atch, Topeka & Fe 4s	Construction Mtge
Trust Co Certfs	25,000.....113¼
1,000.....79	N Y, Lake E & Western
Atch, Topeka & S Fe	New 2d Consol
Gen 4s	J P M & Co or D M
When Issued	& Co Stamped Certfs
15,000.....80¼	3,000.....70
10,000.....80⅜	N Y, Ontario & Western
25,000.....80½	Refunding 4s
10,000.....80⅝	3,000.....90
10,000.....80⅝	N Y, Sus & Westn G M
90,000.....80	20,000.....69
15,000.....80⅝	Northern Pacific 1st 6s
5,000.....80¾	1,000.....115¾
10,000.....80⅞	14,000.....115¾
30,000.....80	25,000.....115¾
15,000.....80⅝	8,000.....115¾
Atch, Topeka & S Fe	Northern Pacific 1st Reg
Adjustment 4s	5,000.....115¼
When Issued	5,000.....115⅜
35,000.....47½	25,000.....115⅝
10,000.....47⅝	North Pacific 2d Coup
19,000.....47⅞	14,000.....109¾
10,000.....48	North Pacific 2d Coup
20,000.....48¼	20,000@20F.....109⅝
15,000.....48⅜	North Pacific 3d Coup
2,000.....48	10,000.....73½
6,000.....48¼	North Pacific Cons 5s
17,000.....48	9,000.....47⅜
Atch, Topeka & S Fe 2d	10,000.....47¾
3-4s Class A	9,000.....47⅞
Trust Co Certfs	12,000.....47⅞
1st Installment Paid	10,000.....47⅞
10,000.....26	10,000.....47¾
5,000.....26⅜	42,000.....47⅝
2,000.....26⅝	61,000.....47½
41,000.....26½	10,000.....47⅝
5,000.....26⅜	10,000.....47⅝
15,000.....26½	10,000.....47⅝
10,000.....26½	15,000.....48
5,000.....26½	Trust Co Certfs
10,000.....26¼	11,000.....47⅛
Austin & Northwestn 1st	10,000.....47⅜
5,000.....88¼	15,000.....47⅜
8,000.....88¼	5,000.....47⅜
Balt & Ohio Con 5s 1988	15,000.....47⅜
1,000.....93½	10,000.....47⅜
Broadway & Seventh Av	25,000.....47⅝
1st Cons 5s	10,000.....47⅞
4,000.....113	19,000.....48
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	Nor Pac Col Tst Notes
5,000.....100¼	70,000.....80¼
Buri, Cedar R & N 1st	51,000.....80½
Collat Trust 5s	71,000.....80⅝
1,000xl.....101¼	4,000.....80⅝
1,000.....101½	North Pac Terminal 1st
Canada Southn 1st Gtd	5,000.....104½
1,000.....104½	North Pac & Mon 1st
Central of N J Gen 5s	Trust Co Certfs
Registered	1,000.....32½
1,000xl.....114¾	North Railway of Cal 5s
2,000.....115	7,000xl.....92
8,000.....114¾	Oregon Imp Co Con 5s
5,000.....114½	Trust Receipts
10,000.....114¼	5,000.....23
Chesapeake & O Con 5s	Oregon Riv & Nav 5s
10,000@5F.....108	Trust Co Certfs
4,000.....107¾	1,000.....97
6,000.....107½	Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000.....108	2,000.....112¾
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	Trust Co Certfs
3,000.....113⅝	2,000.....112¾
Ches & Ohio R & A Div	28,000.....112
1st Cons 4s	2,000.....112¼
2,000.....94¾	11,000.....112¾
3,000.....94½	3,000.....112¼
Chi, Bur & Qy Conv 5s	Peo, Dec & Ev 2d
2,000.....100	Trust Co Certfs
1,000.....100	5,000.....28
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	Peo & Eastern Inc
5,000.....101½	1,000.....19
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st	Philadelphia & Reading
10,000.....106½	1st Pref Inc
Chi & North Pac 1st	Trust Co Certfs
Trust Receipts	1st Installment Paid
21,000.....43	5,000.....30½
Cin. Day & Ir 1st 5s	10,000.....30½
3,000.....108	10,000.....31
Clev., Lor & Wheel 1st	5,000.....30¾
3,000xl.....104¾	2d Pref Inc
East Tenn, Va & Ga	Trust Co Certfs
Cons Gold 5s	1st Installment Paid
2,000.....108	22,000.....18½
Edison Electric Ill Co	5,000.....18¾
of N Y 1st 5s	30,000.....18
4,000.....107	5,000.....18¼
of N Y Con 5s	3d Pref Inc
25,000.....103	Trust Co Certfs
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s	1st Installment Paid
5,000c.....65¼	8,000.....15⅝
10,000.....65½	12,000.....16
Erie 1st Prior Bonds	Phila & Reading Gen 4s
3,000.....93⅜	Trust Co Certfs
2,000.....93¼	5,000.....77⅝
Int & Great N 2d Mtge	12,000.....77¾
1,000.....11½	39,000.....78
Kansas Pacific 6s 1895	Tr Co Ctfs Unstamped
5,000.....107½	5,000.....80¼
Kansas Pacific 6s	5,000.....90
Denver Division	Pitts, Fort W & C 1st
Assented	1,500.....189
Trust Co Certfs	Pitts & Conn, 1st 7s
Ex Matured Coupons	10,000.....102
25,000.....97	Rensr & Sar 1st
Kansas Pacific 1st Cons	2,000.....144
Trust Co Certfs	Rio Grande Western 1st
2,000.....74	5,000.....75¾
Laclede Gas Light Co	1,000.....75
of St. Louis 1st 5s	St Jo & Grand Island 1st
2,000.....95	Trust Co Certfs
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s	5,000.....46¾
1,000.....118	1,000.....47
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	St L A & T N 1st 5s
1,000.....102½	1,000.....104
Lehigh Valley Term 5s	St Louis & Iron M 2d
1,000xl.....110	1,000.....102¾
1,000xl.....106¾	Seattle, L S & E 1st
Lehigh & W-B Con	Trust Co Certfs
Assented	3,000.....86
1,000.....104¼	3,000.....86¼
La & Missouri River 1st	3,000.....36
Consolidated	South Pacific of Cal 5s
10,000.....110	Consolidated
Louisville & Nashville	10,000.....90¾
Unified Gold 4s	Southern Railway 1st 5s
5,000.....78½	2,000.....91
6,000.....78¾	8,000.....91⅝
Lo, N A & Chi Cons	Terminal R R Associatn
5,000xl.....99	of St Louis Con 5s
5,000.....99½	1,000.....103
Manhat Railway Con 4s	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
5,000xl.....94¾	1,000@3.....85¾
10,000@20F.....94¾	Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
Mil & St Paul Cons	10,000.....22½
2,000.....128½	20,000.....22¾
5,000.....128¼	Toledo & Ohio Cent 1st
Mil & St Paul 1st	1,000.....107
Southern Minn Div	Tol, St Louis & K Cy 1st
1,000.....115½	Trust Receipts
Mo, Kan & Texas 1st 4s	5,000.....74
3,000.....86	Union Elevated 1st 6s
1,000.....85¼	1,000.....95¼
1,000.....85¾	Union Pacific 6s, 1896
500.....86	2,000.....103½
Mo, Kans & Texas 2d	Ex Matured Coups
5,000.....59	5,000.....97
1,000.....59½	Union Pacific 6s, 1897
5,000.....59	Trust Co Certfs
10,000.....58⅝	Ex Matured Coups
10,000.....59¼	14,000.....97
2,000.....59	Union Pacific 6s, 1898
19,000.....59¼	4,000.....104½
Missouri Pac 1st Cons	Union Pacific 1st, 1899
1,000.....92	Trust Co Certfs
5,000.....92½	Ex Matured Coups
Mutual Union Tele 6s	1,000.....97
2,000.....113	Union Pacific Gold 6s
2,000.....113½	Col Trust Notes
N Y Central 1st Coupon	1,000.....94
1,000.....119	Union Pac Col Tr 4½s
N Y Central Deb 5s	Trust Co Certfs
Registered	7,000.....50¼
10,000b3.....106	Utah So Exi 1st
N Y, N H & H 4s	10,000.....66
Cons Deb Certfs	West Shore Gtd 4s
30,000xl.....125	8,000.....105¼

Bonds—Continued.

Wabash 2d 5s	Wisconsin Central Co 1st
1,000.....74¾	Trust Receipts
2,000.....74⅝	5,000.....41½
11,000.....74¾	5,000.....41¾
Wabash Deb Series B	
25,000.....24¾	

Total sales.....$2,000,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex..147	149		Mobile & O. 23		23¼
Alb. & Sus.175			M. & Essex.162		164
Alt. & T. H. 54	58		N., C.& St.L. 68		85
Am. Coal...116	125		*Nat. Lead... 23¾		24¼
Ann Arbor... 9¾	10½		N. Lin. Oil. 18		18½
At. & Pac. ½	⅝		Nat. Starch.. 5		9
B. & S.Ill.pf.	138		N. S. 1st pf. 40		50
B. A. L. pf.102	104		N. S. 2d pf.. 15		25
Brun. Co.... ½			N. Cent. C.. 6		8
B., N. & P. 13	20		N. J. Cen..104		106
B., R. & P.pf ..	50		New-Eng.... 40		43
B., C.R. & N. 70	..		N.Y. & N.H.177		179
Can. Pacific. 54½	58		N. Y., C. &		
C. P. & C.... 96	..		St. L.... 13		14
C. & Alton.155	159		N. Y., C. &		
C. & E. Ill.			St.L.1st pf. 75		79
pf 97	100		N. Y., C. &		
C. &N. W.pf.145½	146¾		St.L. 2d pf. 31		32
Clev. & Pitt.160			N. Y., S. &		
Col. Coal &			W 8		8½
I. dev..... 2½	3¼		Norfolk So.. 60		70
C. F. & I.... 96	..		Nor. & W.. 1½		1¾
C. H. V. &			N. & W. pf. 65		70
T. pf..... 50	60		Ohio So..... 5		15
Cum. Cable.158	..		Ont. Mining. 14		..
Consol. Coal. 39	39		O. L. r. r.. 1		4
D. & R. G. 12¾	13		Ore. R. &		
M. & Ft.			N., all in		
D 7	8		pd 20		24
D. M. & Ft.			Penn. Coal..320		..
D. pf..... 45	53		P. & East.. 5		9
*D., S. S. &			P., D. & M. 2½		3
A 5¼	6		P. & W. pf.. 15		16
*D., S. S. &			P., C. C. &		
A. pf..... 10½	12		St. L.... 16		17½
E. & T. H.... 12	15		P., C. C. &		
E.& T. H. pf. 45	53		St. L. pf. 56		57½
Erie 14½	14⅝		P. F. W. &		
G. Nor. pf..108	113		C 160		
Homestake . 30	..		Quicksilver ..		2½
I., Ill. & C.	27½		Quicksil. pf. ..		15
Ill. S. Co.. 60	70½		Rens & Sar.182		
I. C. & I.... 30	65		R., W. & O.114½		115½
K. & D. M.			St. L. S.W. 4½		5¼
pf 13¼	15⅝		St. J. & G. I. ½		1
K. & D. M.. 2	4		St.P. & P. pf. 89		91½
Keok. & W.. 35	..		St. P. & O. 39½		39⅝
L. E. & W. 17½	19		St.P. & O.pf.122½		125
L., N. A. &			St. P., M. &		
C 8¾	9		M 109		113
L., St. L. &			Sil. bul. cfts. 68¼		68½
T ..... ½	1		T. & O. C.. 30		37
M. Coal R.107½	..		T. & O.C. pf. 70		75
M. C. R. pf.107½	..		T., P. & W.. 7½		10
Md. Coal pf. 45	60		U. P., D. &		
Mex. Cen.. 10¼	11¾		G 3½		4
M. Nat. ctfs. 1¾	2		Wells-F. Ex.100		103
Mich. Cen... 93	93½		*W. U. Beef. 7⅞		8⅜
Minn. Iron.. 68	70		W. & L. E.		
M., K. & T. 11⅜	12		pf 32		34½
*Unlisted.			Wis. Cen.... 2⅜		3¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	117⅞	118	116⅞	117½	4,850
Am. Tobacco	89⅞	90¾	88⅝	89⅜	47,810
At., Top. & S. F.	16¼	16¼	16	16⅛	430
Balt. & Ohio	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18¼	40
Chicago Gas	67½	68	67½	67⅞	260
C., R. I. & Pac.	71⅝	72¼	71⅝	71½	3,010
C., Bur. & Q.	77¾	78⅛	77½	77⅝	3,940
C., Mil. & St. P.	75⅝	76⅛	75	75¼	9,740
Dist. & C. F.	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	2,640
Gen. Electric	37¼	37⅝	36⅜	37	1,250
Louis. & Nash.	50⅛	50⅝	50	50¼	1,370
Manhattan	106½	107	106½	107	140
Mo. Pacific	24¼	24½	24¼	24⅜	170
North. Pacific	1½	1½	1½	1½	70
Nor. Pac. pf	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	60
Pacific Mail	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	120
Phil. & Read.	11⅛	11⅝	10⅝	11	940
Tenn. C. & I.	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	20
Union Pacific	7½	7½	7½	7½	20
U. S. Cordage	5	5	5	5	10
U. S. Leath. pf.	62¼	62¼	61¾

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company.

To the Holders of Securities of Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, as follows: Tennessee Lien Bonds; Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Bonds; General Six Per Cent. Bonds, and Common Stock.

New-York, March 5, 1896.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the office of the Depositary under said Plan, The Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar Street, New-York City.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit the same with the said Depositary on or after Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

Holders of common stock of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company are further notified that in order to obtain the right to purchase Income Bonds of the new company, as provided in said Plan, they must deposit their stock and pay the first installment of one dollar per share on or before April 1, 1896; the second installment of one dollar per share on or before May 1, 1896; the third installment of one dollar per share on or before June 1, 1896, and the fourth installment of one dollar per share on or before July 1, 1896.

All bonds must be deposited with the Depositary on or before April 1, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

More than three-quarters of the seven per cent. bonds and of each class of such bonds having been deposited under the plan pursuant to the foregoing notice, the Committee now gives further notice that it has fixed the tenth day of April, 1896, as the last day and the limit of the time within which holders of Bonds and stocks of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company or any class thereof will be entitled to deposit their securities and become parties to the agreement of March 5th, 1896, and that no securities will be received after April 10th, 1896, except upon such terms and conditions as the Committee may deem proper.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Committee.

April 1st, 1896.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Norfolk & Western Railroad Company System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:

NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Division Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock.
ROANOKE & SOUTHERN R'Y CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.
LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

A Plan of Reorganization has been prepared by the undersigned New-York Executive Reorganization Committee, in co-operation with the London and Amsterdam Committees, and the undersigned Committee has undertaken to act in carrying this Plan into effect.

Copies of the Plan may be had upon application to the Mercantile Trust Company, which will act as depositary of all securities. Deposits will be received on and after APRIL 6TH, 1896, and all holders of the bonds and stocks above mentioned are hereby notified to deposit the same not later than APRIL 30TH.

The Plan provides for the creation of the following new securities:

(a) $62,500,000 First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, of which $23,322,675 will be used to provide for the above-mentioned disturbed bonds; $25,986,889 will be reserved for the purpose of taking up or paying the undisturbed bonds of the Norfolk & Western Railroad Company, and the balance for improvements and new acquisitions and other necessary purposes of the new company.

(b) $23,000,000 Four Per Cent. Non-Cumulative Adjustment Preferred Stock, all of which will be distributed among the holders of the above-mentioned disturbed bonds as set forth in the Plan.

(c) $60,000,000 of Common Stock.

The following is the basis of exchange of the disturbed bonds:

	1st Cons. Mtge.	Adj. Bonds.	Pref. Stock.
100-year Mortgage Bonds.....	62½%		75%
Maryland & Wash'ton Div. Bonds.	70%		67½%
Clinch Valley Division Bonds.....	50%		70%
Equipment Mtge. Bonds of 1888..	100%		48%
Five Per Cent. Debentures of 1892 ..			100%
Roanoke & South'n Ry. Co. Bds.	55%		65%
Lynchb'g & Durham R.R. Co. Bds.	35%		65%

The Norfolk & Western R. R. Co., Adjustment Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds will receive 7 Per Cent. cash, 130 per cent. in New First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and 20 per cent. in Adjustment Preferred Stock.

In addition to the foregoing depositors will receive at the time of deposit a sum in CASH equal to three months' interest on the new First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to be received by them under the Plan, which bonds will bear interest from October 1, 1896.

DEPOSITING STOCKHOLDERS of the respective companies will receive Common Stock in the new company to the following amounts, in consideration of the payment in installments, as stated in the Plan of $12.50 per share, deposited, viz.:

Norfolk & West. R. R. Co. Pref. Stock, to receive 112½%
Norfolk & West. R. R. Co. Com. Stock, to receive 75%
Roanoke & South. Ry. Co. Stock, to receive 75%
Lynchburg & Durham R. R. Co. Stock, to receive 75%

We believe that prompt deposits of the securities will be for the best interests of all concerned.

Any further information in connection with the reorganization may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
H. F. R. HUBRECHT,
New-York Executive Reorganization Committee.
W. E. GLYN, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
507 to 529 West 22d St.,
New-York, N. Y., April 1st, 1896.

A dividend of Two Per Cent. in cash and Twenty Per Cent. in scrip has this day been declared on the Common Stock of this Company, payable at The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 20 William St., New-York City, on the first day of May, 1896, to the holders of the Common Stock of record on the 15th day of April, 1896.

The transfer books for the Common Stock will be closed on April 15th, 1896, at three o'clock P. M., and will reopen on May 2d, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company, at which said dividend was declared, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company has invested upwards of Four Millions Dollars in cash of its surplus earnings in the purchase of new business and property which have proved profitable investments; and,

Whereas, The Stockholders are entitled to the undivided surplus amounting to $8,600,371.86, as of December 31st, 1895; it is

Resolved, That the Board of Directors deems it for the interests of its stockholders that the Company pay, in addition to the dividend, in cash, above declared, a Scrip dividend of Twenty Per Cent. upon its common stock to all holders of common stock of record April 15th, 1896, such Scrip to be redeemable in cash or convertible into common stock of the Company, at par, at the option of the Company, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in November and May of each year only out of the net earnings of the Company left after the annual payments of eight per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock; and,

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to sign the proper certificates for such Scrip dividend prepared, and that they be signed by the President or any Vice President, and the Treasurer, registered with, countersigned by, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New-York, the Transfer Agent of the Company, and issued as aforesaid.

GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY,
507-529 West 22d St.,
New-York, April 1st, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of 2 Per Cent. has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 20 William Street, New-York City, on the 1st day of May, 1896, to the holders of the preferred stock of record on the 15th day of April, 1896.

The transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed on April 15th, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on May 2d, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE ARENTS, Treasurer.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, March 25, 1896.

Holders of Second Mortgage A Bonds of this company are entitled to a payment of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of past due interest from the earnings of 1895, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 1 and 2 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall St., New-York, on and after April 10th, or to Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., London, on and after April 13th.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 25th, 1896.
THE 127TH CONSECUTIVE
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6th proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1896, FROM THE **"Parkersburg Branch"** Bonds of the BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY will be purchased by us on and after that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

New-York, March 31, 1896.

GEORGIA & ALABAMA RAILWAY CO.
First Preference 5 Per Cent. Bonds.

The Coupons due April 1, 1896, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the undersigned, 18 Wall St.

Continental Trust Co. of the City of N. Y.
By GORDON MACDONALD, 2d Vice Prest.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage coupons, due 1st April, 1896, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 66 William St.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FREDK. H. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
THE GRAND RIVER COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% GOLD BONDS.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with Article Third of a certain Indenture made to it by the above company, dated April 1, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110%, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Five Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy 87-100 Dollars, ($5,470.87.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the 9th day of April, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
SUNDAY CREEK COAL COMPANY
FIRST 6% SINKING FUND MORTGAGE.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain Indenture made to it by the above company, dated November 1st, 1892, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105% and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty-seven 66-100 Dollars, ($7,557.66.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on the tenth day of April, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

INTERNATIONAL & MORTGAGE BANK OF MEXICO.

The twenty-fourth semi-annual drawing for redemption of mortgage bonds will take place on April 30, 1896, at 3 P. M., at the offices of the bank, in the presence of the Government Controller.

The redeemed bonds will be cashed at the offices of the bank, at their face value and at par, on and after July 1, 1896, at which date they will cease to bear interest.

The President.
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.
Mexico, March 24, 1896.

DIVIDENDS.

New-York Security and Trust Company

NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1896.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, 2d Mortgage.
Terminal Warehouse Company.
Metropolitan Crosstown R. R. Co.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Reform Club.
Central Railway Co. of Peoria, Ill.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, March 31, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared, payable April 15th, prox. Transfer books will be closed from April 7th to 15th, inclusive. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, March 30th, 1896.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 4th of April next, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 6th day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 8th day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, March 26th, 1896.

The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the 4th day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 8th day of May next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, March 30, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 13, 1896. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 30 until April 13, inclusive. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
346 and 348 Broadway, New-York City.

An election for six Trustees of the third class, for one Trustee to fill a vacancy, and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 8th of April, 1896, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The New-York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Co.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, April 6th, 1896, preparatory to the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held on May 6th, and will be reopened on Thursday, May 7th, 1896.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,300,814.99 GOLD Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.

INTEREST THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Controller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, until Thursday, the 2d day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$1,575,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," issued for various public purposes—the principal payable November 1, 1921.
258,400.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for a new site and building for the College of the City of New-York, and for the purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
300,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.
175,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
1,000,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.
50,000.00	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.
542,414.99	"Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Controller's Office, March 16, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR the United States Marine Corps.—Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., April 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of May next, for furnishing rations, fuel, forage, and laundry work for the U. S. Marine Corps, at one or more of the following stations, from the 1st of July, 1896, to the 30th of June, 1897, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Coasters' Harbor Island, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, and League Island, Penn.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Mare Island, Cal., and Sitka, Alaska. Sealed proposals will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the same day for furnishing supplies, consisting of cloth, kersey, flannels, blankets, helmets, military stores, brooms, brushes, &c., to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Penn., or Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the same day for furnishing stationery to be delivered to the Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the same day for furnishing the quantities of tea that may be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, at the following named places, to be delivered daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted:) Headquarters Marine Corps, 70 pounds; Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., 100 pounds; and Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., 100 pounds. All supplies to be delivered at the places named free of expense to the United States. Specifications, forms of proposals, and all information can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named above or at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and at the Assistant Quartermaster's office, 1,100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn. This office reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects, and bids from manufacturers of or regular dealers in supplies only will be considered. Bids accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Proposals may be made for one or more articles deliverable at one or more stations, and will be considered separately for each article and place of delivery. They should be indorsed, "Proposals for Rations, Fuel, Forage, Laundry Work, or Supplies," as the case may be, and addressed to Major H. B. Lovry, Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., (central standard time,) May 1, 1896, for furnishing Q. M. Depot here, various articles of Quartermaster's supplies. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies," and addressed A. G. ROBINSON, Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.

Office of Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, March 26, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., APRIL 30, 1896, for 30,000 pounds smokeless powder for 30-caliber small-arms, delivered at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., viz.: 10,000 pounds on July 1, 1896; 10,000 pounds in August, 1896, and 10,000 pounds in November, 1896. All information furnished upon application to Brig. Gen. D. W. FLAGLER, Chief of Ordnance.

WILLET'S POINT, N. Y., MARCH 30, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. April 30, 1896, and then opened, for the construction of a Garbage Crematory. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals. Information furnished upon application to Lt. LUCAS, C. E., Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Cantata Club Organized.

Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday approved the certificate of incorporation of the Cantata Club. The incorporators are Addie Louise Buffinton, Laura Alice Chapman, Lydia Keller, Sarah Willits Latson, Elsie Ray Eddy, Maria Walmarth Morton, Emily St. Anna Webber, Kate Augusta McCaffrey, Edgar A. Buffinton, C. Austin Dayton, J. Valentine Koch, Albert Cerard Thiers, Isaac Pickford, Horace B. Rawson, George H. Treadwell, R. Morrison Gray, Henry Carson, Jacob A. Hamilton, William L. Chapman, John J. Jenkins, Cecelia Buffinton, Annie L. Covert, Gemma Richardson Kuster, Ida May Treadwell, Jennie Figgis, Helen Robinson Paul, Susie Church Holliday, Emilie Bürger, Frederick V. Dare, John A. Eckert, William E. Kuster, William A. C. Paul, William A. Porter, Andrew B. Rogers, Charles S. Whitney, H. Beekman De Latour, Albert L. Weaver, Dexter Swaney, Henry J. Richardson, M. Albert Scull, and Elmer R. Latson.

A private concert will be given by the club at Association Hall, Thursday evening, April 9.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

VERY MODERATE TRADING WITH PRICES GENERALLY STEADY.

Demand Chiefly Through Local Scalpers—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Neglected—Provisions Higher, but Very Quiet—Cotton Was Dull and a Shade Lower—Coffee More Active and Higher.

There was entire absence of speculative demand outside of the scalping interest, and prices fluctuated very little in the grain markets, with a trifle better feeling at the close. Provisions reacted from the late depression, but had little demand. Cotton was quiet and a few points lower. Coffee was more active, at better prices.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	79¼@ ..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	24½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	37½@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.00 @$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.60 @ 3.75
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7⅞@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess.....	9.00 @ 9.75
Lard, Western steam.....	5.35 @ 5.40
Beef, family.....	10.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	22 @
Sugar, granulated.....	5 3-16@ 5 5-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	15½@
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	10¼@ 10¾
Copper, lake.....	10.62½@10.75
Lead	3.10 @

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ⅛@¼c with the West and on local covering; declined ¼c on the near months, but rallied steadily at ⅛@¼c advance, with a moderately active demand, and chiefly on local account....Spot was dull and firm at ¼c advance. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern on private terms....Quotations at the close were: No. 2 red, 11c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5c over May price, free on board.....Clearances hence, 140,180 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 174,171 bushels; receipts, 16,650 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 87,005 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull and nominally ¼c higher with the West....Spot was firm and unchanged, with a moderate demand. Sales, 69,000 bushels, including 4,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 38½c, delivered; 2,000 bushels steamer yellow at 37¼c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer white at 37¼c, elevator; 6,000 bushels No. 2 white at 37¾@38c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 3 yellow at 37½c, elevator, and 55,000 bushels Chicago No. 2 white, to arrive, at 37½c, delivered....Receipts, 39,000 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 198,946 bushels....Clearances hence, 20,583 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 178,276 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and gained ¼c with corn and the West, with the close steady. ....Spot were held higher, with a good export demand, including 160,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 28¾c, free on board, afloat. Sales, 192,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26c; No. 3 white at 25c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26¼c for 30,000 bushels, for export; No. 3 white, clipped, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 24¾c; No. 3, 23¾c; rejected white, 23½c; rejected mixed, 21c; No. 2 Chicago, 25¾c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 129,600 bushels; exports, 2,512 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	30,000	70⅜@70⅝	70½
May	1,445,000	70¼@70 9-16	70⅝
June	35,000	70 @70⅛	70
July	510,000 69	13-16@70 1-16	70
September	55,000	69⅜@70	70
December	45,000	71¾@72⅛	72
Total.....	2,120,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	....	.. @..	35⅞
May	10,000	35⅝@35½	35½
July	....	.. @..	36⅜
September	....	.. @..	37⅝
Total.....	10,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	40,000	24¼@24⅝	24⅝
No. 2 white—			
May	....	@..	25⅞
Total.....	40,000		

FLOUR—Market unsettled, with a very light demand. Sales, 7,925 bbls, including, of City Mills, 3,000 bbls patents, 1,200 bbls clears, 325 bbls extra, and 300 bbls fine at quotations; 750 bbls Spring patents at $3.80; 300 bbls straights at $3.60; 1,200 bbls Winter supers at $2.35; 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.25, in bags, and 1,200 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.10....Arrivals, 9,323 bbls and 9,679 sacks; exports, 10,998 bbls and 21,432 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 47,545 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and easy at $2.85@$2.95.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Saganaw, $2.2.5; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Dull and weak. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 barrel barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Easy and quiet. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a dull and rather depressed situation for the day, although prices were hardly disturbed. The difference from the market as before was the willingness to sell in a quiet way at 25½c, free on board, although openly it appeared as bid. There was noticed a feeling to sound buyers on important lots, the marketing of which was conceded as difficult, except at prices that the sellers did not care to consider, right away at least. There was an increase of export demand, which was gradually drawing away from prices that it had paid. If it was possible to continue foreign markets that current prices were safe for investment, there would, without doubt, be a materially increased business, but most sources abroad are impressed with the general depressed situation in many commodities, while believing that the stocks of the oil in this country are materially excessive and to working further against their values. Sales of 300 bbls good off yellow, in lots, were at 25½c, free on board. April delivery. Crude, in barrels, had 21c bid, while held at 22c....LINSEED OIL was at steady prices; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was quiet; quoted at 50 @51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, April 1.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed at 1.30; Standard's price, 1.29.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Made their way upward moderately for the day, pork gaining 25@27½c, lard 7½@10 points, and bacon 10 points, closing steady, more as a material reaction from the steady decline, but helped by the advance in grain. It was chiefly sentiment, as there was no increase in the export demands, while the speculation was dull.

LARD—The West was advanced 7½@10 points and closed steady, with narrow speculation and dull export demands, but favored a little by grain, where April closed at 5.07½c, May was at 5.07½@5.15c, closing at 5.12½@5.15c; July at 5.22½@5.27½c; September closed at 5.40c bid. Here there was inactive trading, with quotations for each article and place of delivery. They should be indorsed, "Proposals for Rations, Fuel, Forage, Laundry Work, or Supplies," as the case may be, and addressed to Major H. B. Lovry, Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

PORK—Exporters were moderate buyers and took up 300 bbls mess at steady prices. The West was sold up 25@27½c, but was quiet; April closed at $8.50 nominal; May was at $8.45 @$8.60, closing at $8.57½@$8.60; July at $8.62½ @$8.77½, closing at $8.77½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.75@$9.50; family mess, $9.75@$10; short clear, $10.75@$11.75.

BACON—Was sold up 10 points at the West on short ribs, where there was restricted trading, where April closed at 4.07½c nominal; May was at 4.02½@4.70c, closing at 4.07½c; July at 4.70@4.77½c, closing at 4.77½c.

CUT MEATS—Trading in city meats was slow, with prices about steady. Sales of 200 pickled shoulders at 4¾c; 1,000 pickled hams at 8¼@9c; 3,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 5½c. City-pickled bellies, 10 lb average, at 4¾c; 10-lb average, 6@5½c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices. Sales recently of 200 tcs extra India mess and India packet and family, on private terms: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@ $13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $13@$15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Continued easy in price on a dull trading. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were offered lower. Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 5c, 160 lb at 5⅛c, 140 lb at 5¼c, 120 lb at 5⅜c, pigs at 5½c. Receipts at the West, 57,693 head; same time last year, 52,119 head. Chicago—Receipts, 23,000 head; 5c lower; $3.50@ $4.10; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,769 head; slow; lower; $3.25@$3.95. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,225 head; lower; $3.40@$3.75. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,500 head; slow; $3.75@ $3.95. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,079 head; $3.60 @$3.85. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; strong; $3.40@$3.70. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; 5c lower; $3.50@$3.65.

TALLOW—There was very slow demand, while the market was somewhat nominal. There were orders here for about 100 hhds city at 3¾c, while the melters were holding 3 11-16c. Outside of the limited inquiry at the inside price there was inaction on the part of buyers, especially on home account, who had ideas of the future giving out an even lower rate. A lot of 16 hhds out of town was obtained as low as 3¾c. For country made 3¾c is a difficult price to obtain, packages free.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a little further demand was noted, and 25,000 lb city taken at 4 9-16c; the recent business was confined from the lard refiners, who have been buying ahead of wants for prompt use, with the impression that if the market should decline to 4½c they might not secure all they wanted in their fear, well founded or not, that a good general demand would set in at the lower rate. For lard stearine at a slow and nominal market for city at 6c. In oleo oil nothing done, with choice grades in Rotterdam at 43 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and steady at 5@ 20 points advance, following the cables, with a fair trade on local account. Havre was stead at If advance, and Hamburg steady at ¼@⅝ pfennig gain....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags Maracaibo and 500 bags Central American on private terms....The world's visible supply is expected to show a decrease of about 350,000 bags. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—July, 750 bags at 11.85c; September, 500 bags at 10.95c; December, 1,000 bags at 10.40c; March, 1,000 bags at 10.30c; total, 3,250 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 1,250 bags at 12.90c, 500 bags at 12.65c, 3,250 bags at 12.70c; June, 250 bags at 12.15c; July, 1,000 bags at 11.70c; August, 500 bags at 11.35c; September, 250 bags at 10.95c, 3,750 bags at 11c; November, 250 bags at 10.55c; December, 250 bags at 10.45c, 500 bags at 10.40c; January, 250 bags at 10.35; March, 250 bags at 10.35c; total, 14,500 bags. Exchange—40 points paid to exchange 500 bags January for October, 65 points paid to exchange 750 bags January for September, 45 points paid to exchange 500 bags January for October, 55 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for September; total for day, 22,250 bags. Closing Price—January, 10.35@10.40c; February, 10.25@ 10.35c; March, 10.25@10.35c; April, 12.95@13c; May, 12.65@12.70c; June, 12.10@12.20c; July, 11.70@11.75c; August, 11.30@11.40; September, 10.95@11c; October, 10.70@10.80c; November, 10.50@10.60c; December, 10.40@10.45c.

COTTON.

Contracts were dull and steady at 1@3 points decline, with trading chiefly local scalping. Spot was 1-16c lower and quiet. Sales, 155 bales, to spinners, with 1,200 bales delivered on contract. ....Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 7⅞c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day, are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
April	7.58@7.59	7.61	7.57	400
May	7.64@7.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Business Property on Mercer Street and Sixth Avenue Sold.

Messrs. Hoffman Brothers have sold for Joseph L. Buttenweiser, at about $90,000, the six-story brick business building 231 Mercer Street, 25 by 100. It rents for $6,600 per year.

Mrs. Eleanor Robinson has bought of Ann C. Brown, at $100,000, the three-story brick building, with store, 346 Sixth Avenue, 24.8 by 95.

Mr. Clarence H. Eagle has sold, at $75,000, the eight lots at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 200 by 100.

The Board of Governors of the Real Estate Board of Brokers met yesterday afternoon and decided to have a formal opening of their room in the Exchange Building on Monday, April 13. The room itself is now open for the convenience of members between the hours of 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Mr. Henry A. B. Kelly, formerly of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, is the Superintendent in charge. Arrangements have been made to supply members with detailed and accurate information of property without expense. Brokers have also been asked to send reports of sales to the room of the board.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jeannette H. Bacigalupo, at $2,000, the leasehold four-story brick tenement 209 East Twentieth Street, north side, 500 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 92.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold to Thomas O'Gara, at $18,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 321 West Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 98.9; to Jacob Fowler, at $12,375, the three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling 348 West Thirty-fifth Street; to John H. Rogan, presumably for James Butler, the tenant, the northwest corner on Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, four-story brick building, 24.11 by 80, at $27,100, and to George Robinson, at $6,100, the lot 25 by 100.11 on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 445 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

In the Exchange Salesroom, on Liberty Street, Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold to John Hassall, at $31,000, the two five-story brick factory buildings 63 and 65 Elizabeth Street, southwest corner of Hester Street, 48.2 by 55.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Arthur Levine, referee, 220 East Seventy-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 102.2, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,750.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, L. L. Delafield, referee, 202 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 80 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,520.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, refee, 73 West Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 18 by 100.8½, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,260.

By William Kenneily, foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 1,833 Third Avenue, east side, 54.11 south of One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $3,050; on prior mortgage, $21,000.

By Van Rensselaer & Smith, foreclosure sale, Francis P. Lowery, referee, 233 West One Hundredth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 101.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,550.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Mary Nielson, or Olsen, or Agrill, or Sommers, to 256 East Forty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 70.5, three-story brownstone dwelling; also to 92 and 94 Cherry Street, north side, 76.2 feet west of Oliver Street, each 16.1 by about 90.5 by irregular, three and four-story brick tenements.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Tenth Street, south side, 40 feet west of Fifth Avenue, two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, and Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue, southeast corner, (William's Bridge,) a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Anne Troman of 277 White Plains Avenue, owner; cost, $5,600.

Jackson Avenue, west side, 71 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, three three-story brick tenements, by James Reynolds of 1,028 Trinity Avenue, owner; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 210 feet east of Fifth Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Filippi Cirrito of 325 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; cost, $40,000.

Plot, 125 feet north of Westchester Avenue and 250 feet east of Glebe Avenue, a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, by William Bronner of Fourteenth Street, near Avenue C, owner; cost, $500.

St. Lawrence Avenue, west side, 156 feet south of West Farms Road, a two-story frame dwelling, by Charles Knauf of Van Nest, owner; cost, $2,500.

Jansen Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Wicker Place, three two-story and attic frame dwellings by Frederick P. Hummel of 1,503 Third Avenue, owner; cost, $12,000.

Westchester Avenue, south side, 83 and 88 map of Dater Estate, for two four-story brick stores and flats, by Annie Haenschen of Westchester and Wales Avenues, owner; cost, $40,000.

No. 35 Seventh Street, by Gustave Solomon of 684 St. Mark's Place, alterations to three-story, attic, and basement brick dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 744 Lexington Avenue, by David Bettman of the Hotel Savoy, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and school; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 584 and 586 Ninth Avenue, by Adler & Herman of 155 Broadway, alterations to two four-story brick tenements and stores; cost, $1,500.

No. 84 Water Street, by Mayer Kahn of 76 East Eightieth Street, alterations to a four-story brick factory; cost, $110.

Eighth Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, by Rosanna C. Crowley of 1,708 Bathgate Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $700.

No. 900 Courtland Avenue, by Frank Schleminger of 721 Tinton Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $900.

No. 982 Forest Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick tenement; and 833 Cauldwell Avenue, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, by Joseph Schaub of 800 Forest Avenue, owner; cost, $210.

No. 180 Wooster Street, by the Mayor, &c., City of New-York, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $3,000.

Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, southeast corner, by All Angels' Church, West Seventy-second Street, owner, alterations to a one-story brick and stone church edifice; cost, $45,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, April 1.

AVENUE B, w s, 57.9 ft s of 7th St, 20.8 x64.6; Edward H. Hanigan and wife to Annie M. Hanigan $1

SPRING ST, 113 and 116; William R. Bronk and wife to Henry E. Niese, ex prop 1

STANTON ST, n e corner of Goerck St, 32.2x70; Louis C. Muller and wife to Louis Levy and another, ex prop 10

BOND ST, 20; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Henry C. Niese 1

DELANCEY ST, 302; Edward J. H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, to Max Danziger... 6,000

ALLEN ST, n w s, Lot 100, map of Estate of James Delancey; Jacob Macher and wife to Morris W. Monsky 27,500

BOND ST, 50; Grace C. Smithing and others to Benedict A. Nellan, jr. 1

BEDFORD ST, n s, 40 ft s of Leroy St, 20x80; John H. Eggers and wife to John C. Sullivan and wife 500

FORSYTH ST, 122; Herman Joseph and wife to same 36,000

CLINTON ST, n w corner of Delancey St, 25x100; Charles H. Murray, referee, to Harris Coher and another 17,400

RIDGE ST, w s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x90; Celia Schlesinger to Robert Nathan 1

WEST END AV, 785; James W. Taylor and wife to Abram F. Stehne, ½ part... 100

85TH AV, e s, 50.6 ft s of 120th St, 25.2x76; Felix Krupp and wife to Edward W. Harris and another, ex prop 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 50.3 ft s of 120th St, 25.5x82.11x25.2x67.5; Felix Krupp and wife to Edward W. Harris and another, ex prop 1

WEST END AV, 785; Ernest G. Stedman, executor, &c., to Michael Giblin, to Abram F. Stehne, ½ part 100

121ST ST, 263 and 265 West; Louis Clark, jr., and wife to Elias Stone 29,500

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 170th St, 100x200; Abram Marks and wife to Jacob Hess 1

SAME PROPERTY, Jacob Hess to George R. Schieffelin 1

160TH ST, e s, 111.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x100x17x irregular; Thomas S. Van Volkenburgh and wife to George W. Glass 10

175TH ST, 743 East; William Seitz to Jacob Herb 100

175TH ST, 741 East; same to Clara E. Mapes 8,500

175TH ST, 747 East; same to Jacob Herb. 100

FULTON ST, 169; M. S. Roosevelt to Adele de T. Perigord, Duchess de Dino. 11,500

SAME PROPERTY; James A. and W. Emlen Roosevelt, trustees, to same, ¼ part 11,500

SAME PROPERTY; W. Emlen Roosevelt, executor, to same, ¼ part 11,500

SAME PROPERTY; J. West Roosevelt and others to same, ¼ part 11,500

BROADWAY, 57, and 95 New Church St, or Trinity Place; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Robert A. Pinkerton and William A. Pinkerton 395,000

20TH ST, 44 West; George Schmeisel and others, executors, &c., of Catharine L. Schmeizel, to Charles Perceval 30,100

1ST AV, e s, 56 ft s of 19th St, 18x90; Meh. Hilmmelwright and wife to George Gebhardt and wife 14,140

28TH ST, 37 West; George H. Rollins to George Ranger 1

22D ST, n s, 199.4 ft e of 2d Av, 150.8 x98.9; Julius J. Lyons and others to Herrie G. Newton 10

33D ST, s s, 70 ft wes of 1st Av, 39x98.9; Harris Levy and wife to Margaret C. Swanton 31,400

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 83d St, 25.8x100; Louis Ungrich and others to Helen Carhart and others 100

78TH ST, 304 West; Walter E. Thompson and wife to Archibald G. McIlwaine.... 10

85TH ST, n w corner of Columbus Av, 95x46; Max Freund and wife to Bernhard Freund 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 84th St, 27.2x82; James O'Brien and wife to John De Ruyter 1

78TH ST, n s, 390 ft e of 10th Av, 20x102.2; Laura H. Stedman to William V. Lawrence 27,250

77TH ST, 105 West; Timothy McAuliffe and others to Louis Stern 1

49TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Carolina Schwarz and others to David McAdam, ⅜ part 2,034

52D ST, 458 and 460 West; Helen Carhart and others to Louis Ungrich and another 1

49TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Isaac Laski, and another, by guardian, to David McAdam, ⅜ part... 3,390

53D ST, s s, 152.2 ft w of 2d Av, 18.10x100; Theodore B. Duplessis to Gabriel Brenauer 10,650

120TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x100.11; David E. Oppenheimer and wife to Mattie A. Cockburn 1

MADISON AV, s w corner of 98th St, 25.5x85; Francis J. Schnugg to Theodore F. Lowndes 40,000

113TH ST, s s, 211.8 ft w of 5th Av, 41.8x100.11; Robert Ferguson and wife to William Ueckermann 13,333

113TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 41.8x100.11; Catharine Ferguson to same... 13,333

MADISON AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 101st St, 25.9x79.2; Elise Lotze to Martha Rosenzweig 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 110th St, 25.2x62.7x34.6x39; Stephen Upson and wife to Thomas W. Baldwin 10

132D ST, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Samuel Frieberg and wife to Sophia Wyner 28,000

2D AV, n w corner of 103d St, 25.5x75; Henry Hartmann and others to Henrietta Zoeller 24,350

113TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 125x100.11; Robert Ferguson and others to William Ueckermann 10

113TH ST, s s, 253.4 ft w of 5th Av, 41.8x100.11; Mary Renville to same..... 13,333

PLEASANT AV, 284; Jacob Bendemann and wife to Eva M. Jesbera 1

119TH ST, s s, 235 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Sarah Raphael to John Frees.. 1

3D AV, 1,855; Sophia Wiemert and another to Samuel Friedberg 29,000

102D ST, s s, 180 ft e of Park Av, 75x100.11; E. E. Anderson and wife to Gustave Lange 1

134TH ST, 229 West; William H. Hall, jr., to Michael Daly 1

128TH ST, 158 East; Sarah M. Post to William Oothout 1

107TH ST, 63 East; Thomas Reid to Frederick Akers 14,000

2D AV, 2,252 and 2,254; Adelaide M. Davis and others to Henry Schnorr 23,000

8TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 25.5x100; Herman A. Bente to Philip Braendler 1

125TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 75x99.11; William E. Dean and wife to F. A. Seitz 100

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 119th St, 50x100; Ida L. Jenkins and others to F. R. Coudert and another .. 64,000

131ST ST, 139 West; James M. Fitzsimons and wife to Lizzie M. Somers 22,500

105TH ST, n s, 150.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 74.8x100.11; David Christie and wife to Henry F. Miller 77,250

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 236.1 ft n of 167th St, 75x100; George R. Schieffelin and wife to Jacob Hess 1

158TH ST, 510 and 512 West; George W. Glass and wife to J. W. Fleck 1

139TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; John W. Cornish and wife to George H. John and wife 1

85TH ST, s s, 126 ft e of 4th Av, 18.1x102.2; Mak Cohen to Alexander Freund. 15,500

72D ST, n s, 310 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Gustav Lange and wife to E. E. Anderson 1

90TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; George Schreiner and wife to Franz Chwatal 24,000

44TH ST, 209 and 211 East; William R. Bronk and wife to Robert L. Knaggs.. 1

62D ST, s s, 48 ft e of 4th Av, 16x80; Charles Miller and wife to Regina Sturmdort 17,300

55TH ST, 83 East; Mary C. Drisler to Felix T. Murphy 19,500

97TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 26.8x100.8; John De Ruyter and wife to James O'Brien 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henrietta M. De Ruyter to John De Ruyter 25,000

63D ST, s s, 218 ft e of 3d Av, 16x105 x16x104; Hermina Werbe to Frederick W. Beinhauer 16,000

55TH ST, 151 and 149 East; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to Hardy Rodman.... 24,050

64TH ST, 428 and 429 East; Daniel Herbert and wife to Consumers' Brewing Company of New-York, Limited 17,000

56TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 22.11x100.5; Mary C. Franklin to L. W. Porter 60,000

120TH ST, s s, 306.3 ft e of Pleasant Av, 18.9x100.11; Susan Thompson to Jacob Thompson 1

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, s w s, 125 ft s of Powell Place, 25x118.9x25.1x120.6; Mary A. Walker to John Hall 1

CRESTON AV, n e corner of Primrose St, 100x176.8; Benjamin F. Cohen and wife to John P. Dunn 1

CLINTON AV, e s, 91.8 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; Katherine F. Hooks to Charles H. Thornton and another..... 5,000

VYSE AV, w s, 50 ft n of Cooke Place, 25x100; Carrie P. Neithardt to Margaretha Wilaub 1

FULTON AV, e s, Lot 94, Map 1, subdivision of village of Morrisania; Mary Lammers to William R. Hilbert.... 7,900

139TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; John W. Cornish and wife to George H. John and wife 1

BREMER AV, e s, 362.6 ft s of 164th St, 37.6x100; William G. Ver Planck and wife to William S. Prender 3,100

153D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Mary A. Uhl to August Uhl and another 1

BROOK AV, e s, 25 ft n of 146th St, 24.9x100; Mary Schafer and another to Adolph Sommer 19,250

ELTON AV, e s, 98 ft s of 159th St, 25x100; George Peters to Louisa F. Peters. 1

149TH ST, n w corner